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'GUOJI WENTI YANJIU' ON WEST GERMANY'S OSTPOLITIK

HK101303 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 3, Jul 82 pp 20-28, 33

[Article by Jiang Jianqing [5592 1696 3237]: "Initial Reflection on West Germany's Ostpolitik"]

[Text] In the current turbulent and tense European situation, West Germany's Ostpolitik and its movements have attracted people's attention. Confronted with the tense east-West relations, a few upper-class elements in the West German ruling circle move between Moscow and Western capitals in an attempt to act as what they claim to be "messengers" between the United States and the Soviet Union. In August last year, Bonn received Leonid Brezhnev and subsequently the leaders of the German Democratic Republic [GDR] and the West German Government met in December. There are various indications that the contradictions between West Germany and the United States on policy toward the Soviet Union are becoming more acute day by day and the Soviet Union is taking advantage of the internal contradictions in the West to maneuver among the various countries and stir up trouble. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently stated that although his foreign policy "is embarking on a rough and bumpy journey," "we shall never give up our policy on dialogue with the east, detente and cooperation." (Helmut Schmidt's speech at the Full Session of the West German Federal Diet on 5 February 1982).

West Germany's current Ostpolitik originated from the 1969 coalition government between the Social Democratic Party led by Willy Brandt and the Free Democratic Party. In the past dozen years, it has undergone two stages in its development. The first stage was from 1969 to 1975. West Germany signed a series of treaties with the Soviet Union and East European countries and, on the basis of recognizing the status quo, made some temporary compromises on the questions of territorial borders and the two Germanies left over from World War II. The "Berlin agreement" signed by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France in September 1971 and the final documents of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1975 substantiated and affirmed some of the principles in the treaties stated above. The second stage began after the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe until the end of the 1970's. On the basis of the treaties, relations between West Germany on the one hand and the Soviet Union and East European countries on the other substantially developed in various aspects, whether politically, economically or in personnel exchanges. However, owing to the

fact that the Soviet Union wantonly pursued an "offensive strategy," east-West "detente" suffered setbacks. West Germany heightened its vigilance against the Soviet Union to some extent and stressed its intention to pursue a "realistic Ostpolitik." Since the beginning of the 1980's, as a result of the Afghan and Polish incidents, West Germany's Ostpolitik has been beset with difficulties.

With respect to this policy of West Germany, international opinion as well as the West German Government and public have been talking about it from the start. Some praise it while others censure it. Some people consider that it signifies the emergence of a "German power base" in Western Europe and that it symbolizes that West Germany is moving toward the path of acting independently and taking the initiative. Others, however, consider that this constitutes the "self-neutrality" of West Germany. How should we look at this policy? What is the intention of the West German ruling circle in upholding this policy? How should we judge this tendency? In this article we shall try to make an initial reflection on these questions.

I

There was a historical background for the emergence of West Germany's Ostpolitik toward the end of the 1960's.

In postwar Europe, the German issue has always been an important one which affects the situation as a whole. Toward the end of World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union had already drawn the outline of a blueprint for the postwar order in Europe. This was what they called the "Yalta pattern." According to this pattern, Europe was divided into different spheres of influence. This resulted in the division of Eastern and Western Europe after the war. According to the "Yalta statement" and the "Potsdam agreement" signed by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain in 1945, parts of the territory east of the Oder and Neisse rivers were incorporated into the Soviet Union and others were put under Polish jurisdiction; the rest of German territory as well as the whole of Berlin were occupied by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France. It was stipulated in principle in the "Potsdam agreement" that it was necessary to rehabilitate Germany "on the basis of democracy and peace." However, in the early postwar period and even throughout the 1950's, the issue was brought into the orbit in which the United States and the Soviet Union contended for spheres of influence in Europe. The result was that Germany evolved from occupation by four countries into a split of East and West Germany and East and West Berlin. The Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] (West Germany) and the GDR were set up one after another and, following the participation of the two Germanies militarily in NATO and the Warsaw Pact and economically in the EEC and Comecon, the split of Germany deepened steadily.

During the Adenauer period (1949-1964), West Germany pursued an external policy of following the United States and siding with the West. Under the background of "cold war," the relations between West Germany on the one hand and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on the other were in a state of serious antagonism. The West German authorities declared that it was the only legal representative of Germany and that it did not recognize the GDR as a state

and neither did it accept the Oder and Neisse rivers as a border between the GDR and Poland. Although West Germany established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1955, it soon announced "Hallsteinism," claiming that with the exception of the Soviet Union, all other countries which established diplomatic relations with the GDR would cause West Germany to break off diplomatic relations with them. There were various causes which accounted for the implementation of this foreign policy by West Germany at that time. During the early postwar period, West German status was weak. Militarily it had to rely on U.S. protection; economically it had to look to the United States for support; politically it was handicapped in various respects because of its status as a vanquished country. It had to come under the strict control of the United States because its right to self-determination in foreign affairs was limited. This was the principal reason. On the other hand, the West German ruling circle also had its own scheme. Through concluding an alliance with the West, they managed to get a seat for themselves and laid a foundation for their future development. Relying on the United States, they energetically carried out a policy of isolation, infiltration and subversion against the GDR in an attempt to annex the GDR when the time was ripe.

However, great changes began to take place in the European situation during the 1960's, making it more and more difficult for the West German policy toward the Soviet Union and East European countries during the Adenauer period to adapt itself to the new situation.

First of all, changes occurred in a situation characterized by Soviet-American contention in Europe. The United States speedily fell from its peak hegemonist position in the early postwar period. It gradually lost its overwhelming military and economic superiority and was sinking deeper and deeper into the quagmire of its aggressive war in Vietnam, which seriously pinned down its strength. The Soviet Union, however, was catching up rapidly, particularly in the military field, and a "balance in nuclear terror" began to emerge. The change in the balance of forces ushered in a new period in the Soviet-American contention. The special feature of this period was that while intensively contending with each other, they also sought to achieve some compromise in order to avoid a head-on conflict; while desperately carrying out sabotage activities in the spheres of influence of other parties, they also vigorously safeguarded, and asked the other party to respect, their own spheres of influence. This feature was all the more obvious in Europe where the two great military blocs of the East and West seriously confronted each other. Likewise, with respect to the German issue, the United States sought to achieve a compromise with the Soviet Union while maintaining a split in Germany. As far back as in the mid-1950's, the Soviet Union had already practiced a two-German policy. During the 1960's, it proceeded to take advantage of the desire of the United States and other Western countries to seek a compromise and vigorously urged the West to recognize the status quo of two Germanies. During the Berlin Wall crisis in 1961, the United States was in a state of inertia. The "partial nuclear test ban treaty" signed by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain in 1963 again revealed the intention of the United States and the Soviet Union to control the world. It also prohibited West Germany from taking a share in nuclear weapons. All these provoked West Germany to a very great extent and caused it to feel that it was no longer possible to depend on the United States to break the deadlock on the

German issue. In his memoir "Meetings and Reflections," Willy Brandt implicitly pointed out: "No force, or rather, no power politics was willing to help us to achieve the reunification of the country within a certain time limit." His conclusion was that "in order to promote a change in the present political situation, it was imperative for us to accept the present territorial conditions." (Willy Brandt: "Meetings and Reflections," pp 231-232)

Second, the tendency of European countries registered great advances both economically and politically. The establishment of the West European Common Market in 1956 signified a new step forward in the West European alliance. In order to counter the situation characterized by America-Soviet "domination of the world," they further sought their own way out during the 1960's. In 1965 Charles de Gaulle took the lead in raising the banner of acting independently and taking the initiative by raising the slogans of "detente, reconciliation and cooperation," advocating the idea of "Europe for the Europeans" "from the Atlantic to the Urals" and withdrawing from the NATO military organization. Other West European countries broke away from the domination of the United States in varying degrees by developing political and economic relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries one after another. At the same time, the emergence of "Prague's Spring" in Eastern Europe reverberated through the whole world. The Czechoslovak incident in 1968 was suppressed by Soviet military force but it served as a serious challenge to the Soviet hegemony by the East European countries. Various indications such as turbulence, division and realignment emerged within the East and West European countries and "the whole of Europe was generally prepared to adopt a flexible policy in the mid-1960's." (Helmut Schmidt: "Strategy of Balance of Power," p 48) It was an important subject for West Germany to adapt itself to the situation in its foreign policy. If it stubbornly clung to its rigid policy, it would face the danger of being isolated. Moreover, the changes in the European situation also objectively provided West Germany with an opportunity to seek its own developing so that it could take advantage of this opportunity to establish relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries and expand its room for maneuver in foreign affairs.

Third, the existence and gradual consolidation of the GDR was an objective fact and "Hallsteinism" became increasingly unworkable. After more than 20 years of development, the economic strength of the GDR was second only to that of the Soviet Union in COMECON while its per capita national income ranked first. It ranked 10th among the industrial powers in the world. Militarily it had established a considerably powerful "National People's Army." In external affairs it had also won increasingly great international recognition. From 1949 to 1963 it had established diplomatic relations with 13 countries and had developed economic and cultural contacts with a considerable number of countries. Numerous Third World countries were deliberating on establishing diplomatic relations with it. The policy of West Germany to isolate the GDR internationally ran into snags and was foiled everywhere. When Yugoslavia recognized the GDR in 1956, West Germany broke off diplomatic relations with it. In 1965, West Germany tried its utmost to prevent Walter Ulbricht, prime minister of the GDR from visiting Egypt (in addition to that, West Germany supported Israel). The result was that the Arab countries broke off diplomatic relations with West Germany one after another. When Iran, Syria and other Third World countries recognized the GDR in 1969, the West German

Government only referred to this as an "unfriendly act" and did not break off diplomatic relations with them. The situation showed that international recognition of the GDR has become an irresistible trend. If West Germany continued upholding "Hallsteinism," it would fall into a passive position and so the readjustment of its policy had become inevitable.

With the changes in the international situation, the changes in West Germany itself had also made the readjustment of its foreign policy not only necessary but also possible. In the 1960's, West Germany had already extricated itself from the difficult economic conditions originating from the early postwar period and had once again emerged in the Western world as an economic power. Take the year 1970 for example. The West German GNP ranked third in the West, second only to the United States and Japan while its industrial production ranked second. The proportion of its foreign trade volume in the capitalist world exceeded the prewar level of the whole of Germany and was almost on a par with the United States. It surpassed the other capitalist countries by a great margin. Its gold and foreign exchange reserves ranked first in the West surpassing the United States. The expansion of West German economic strength promoted it to look for new markets and both the Soviet Union and East European countries had a particular appeal to it. The expansion of the West German economic strength also prompted it to strive for a political status corresponding to its economic strength and to change the humiliating situation in which West Germany was likened to an "economic giant and a political pygmy."

Toward the end of the 1960's, after sizing up the situation, the West German ruling circle finally opened a new chapter in the West German postwar diplomacy by carrying out a "new Ostpolitik."

II

West Germany's Ostpolitik was deliberated on and formed over a certain period of time.

In order to conform to changes in the situation, Konrad Adenauer proposed to the Soviet Union in 1963 a "plan of solution by little steps" and expressed his readiness to improve relations with the Soviet Union by temporarily laying aside the German issue but this proposal was rejected by the Soviet Union. Later, West German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder again proposed a "flexible policy" in an attempt to bypass the Soviet Union and improve relations with the East European countries. However, it did not have much success. In 1969, the coalition government of the West German Christian Democratic Union [CDU], Christian Social Union [CSU] and Social Democratic Party [SDP] issued a "peace note" to the various governments in the world, in which it proposed the simultaneous declaration by West Germany on the one hand and the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia on the other on the renunciation of the use of arms. This also failed to produce any results. To counter this tendency in West Germany, the Soviet Union and some East European countries set forth definite terms for improving their relations with West Germany. In a statement issued by the "Conference of European Communist Parties and Workers' Parties" on 6 April 1967, they demanded that West Germany recognize the borders along the Oder and Neisse rivers, recognize the GDR, affirm the invalidity of the Munich

agreement from the start, renounce nuclear weapons, recognize West Berlin as an independent political entity and sign a treaty of security and cooperation in Europe. (West Germany: "A Handbook of German Foreign Policy," Munich (Pei Po) [6792 3380] Publishing House, 1975 Edition, p 610)

Under these circumstances, some political forces represented by the West German SDP started exploring new channels. Egon Bahr, known as a "designer" of the Ostpolitik, proposed in 1963 the idea of "seeking change through rapprochement," the chief content of which was to recognize the prevailing conditions in the postwar period in order to exchange for an improved relationship between West Germany and the eastern countries and to gradually promote changes in the present conditions through rapprochement in order to seek a final solution to the German issue. Later, this idea became the guiding ideology in formulating the Ostpolitik. At the SDP Congress held in Dortmund in 1966 Willy Brandt proposed that coexistence between the two Germanies would be arranged without recognizing international law and that West Germany was prepared to "make sacrifices on the borders." In 1967, the SDP sought the help of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] in linking up the relations between West Germany on the one hand the the Soviet Union and East European countries on the other. In 1968, at the SDP Congress in Nuremberg, Willy Brandt explicitly declared respect and recognition of the existing borders in Europe, particularly the existing Polish Western borders, until a peace treaty was signed ultimately determining the borders of Germany. He also declared mutual renunciation of the use of force between East and West Germany. However, the two parts of Germany were not foreign countries in the sense of international law. The future of Germany would be determined by all the German people freely and through self-determination. (Ibid., p 611) This view of Willy Brandt was the Ostpolitik in its embryonic form. In the same year, he again wrote an article in the U.S. Quarterly FOREIGN AFFAIRS, claiming that "West Germany is ready to proceed from reality" and rectify its previous foreign policy. (United States: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, QUARTERLY, no 4, 1968) Following the needs of the development of the situation, this policy of the SDP was gradually shaped into a concrete plan. It was disclosed that when Egon Bahr was head of the planning department of the ministry of foreign affairs in 1968, he supplied the West German government with a report on "Germany's future position in the world," in which he set forth three plans for the solution of the European security problem. He considered that "the best concrete means" to achieve the reunification of Germany was through the methods of establishing a "European security system," disbanding the existing Warsaw Pact and NATO blocs and providing the system with a guarantee by both the Soviet Union and the United States which were not members of the system. (West Germany: QUICK PICTORIAL, "Supplement" to the no 4 issue published on 27 September 1973 entitled "How Egon Bahr Plans to Neutralize Germany.") In June 1968, Egon Bahr again summed up the plans stated above into four concrete steps: First, recognition of the GDR; second, renunciation of the use of force and establishment of diplomatic relations with East European countries; third, reduction of the U.S. and Soviet military personnel stationed in Germany and their equipment; fourth, establishment of European security system. (U.S. QUARTERLY ON WORLD AFFAIRS, Globe No 4, 1973, pp 869-871) During this period, the various political forces in West German society and the big monopoly capital strongly demanded a change in the policy toward the Soviet Union and East European countries. In the West German

general election held in 1969, the CDU and the CSU which had been in power for 20 years were forced to relinquish power. The SDP and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] formed a coalition government. Great changes in the political situation paved the way for the implementation of the Ostpolitik.

A decisive step taken by West Germany in the vigorous implementation of the Ostpolitik was the signing of treaties with the Soviet Union and East European countries. The main content of these treaties was as follows:

1. On the question of territory and borders in the postwar period, it was clearly stated in the "Moscow Treaty" (August 1970) between West Germany and the Soviet Union and the "Warsaw Treaty" (November 1970) between West Germany and Poland that: both signatories to the treaty "strictly respect the territorial integrity and the existing borders of the various countries in Europe," neither party "has any territorial claim over the other and they will never raise any territorial claims in the future." It was also stated in the "Moscow Treaty" that the present and future borders of all European countries are inviolable and this includes the Western borders of the Polish People's Republic, namely boundary line along the Oder and Neisse rivers, as well as the boundary between the FRG and the GDR." ("The Relations Between the FRG and the GDR Arranged in the Basic Treaty," (Ka Hai-man-si) [0595 3189 2581 2448] Publishing House, Second Edition, 1975, p 236) The "Warsaw Treaty" reaffirmed Poland's western borders defined in the 1945 "Potsdam Agreement." The "Treaty on Mutual Relations" (June 1973) between West Germany and Czechoslovakia announced the invalidity of the 1938 "Munich Agreement."
2. On the two Germanies issue, it was stipulated in the "Basic Treaty" (November 1972) between East and West Germany that: Both countries "develop normal neighborly relations on the basis of equality;" that both parties "completely respect the territorial integrity of each country and, at present and in the future, respect the inviolability of the borders of both parties;" that "neither party will represent the other party in international affairs or be permitted to act in the name of the other party;" and that both parties set up permanent delegations in the government seat of the other party. The two countries also issued statements on the memorandum clause of the treaty. West Germany indicated that "the treaty does not solve the attribute of the state;" the GDR, however, declared that "the treaty contributes to the solution of the attribute of the state." (Ibid., p 49)
3. On the Berlin issue, while reaffirming their rights over Berlin, the four countries also stipulated in the "Berlin agreement" corresponding measures on various questions, such as guaranteeing the passage between West Germany and West Berlin and personnel exchanges between West and East Berlin as well as the GDR. They also allowed West Germany to represent West Berlin in international organizations and international conferences. (Ibid., pp 154-169)
4. They announced the renunciation of the use of force and the threat of force.
5. The realization of normalized relations between West Germany on the one hand and the Soviet Union and East European countries on the other and the development of economic scientific, technological, cultural and personnel exchanges.

It can thus be seen from the content stated above that this was the result of mutual compromise between West Germany on the one hand and the Soviet Union and East European countries on the other. This compromise was based on recognition of the status quo; however, it did not and could not fundamentally solve the German issue. In November 1972, just before East and West Germany signed the "Basic treaty," the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France issued a joint statement. Beside supporting the two Germanies joining the United Nations, they reaffirmed their "rights and obligations" toward the German issue. (Ibid., p 49) The West German Government also repeatedly claimed its reservation over the reunification of Germany. For example, when the "Moscow Treaty" was signed, West Germany unilaterally issued a statement, claiming that the treaty "is not in conflict with the political objective of West Germany, that is, that under the conditions of peace in Europe, the German people achieve their reunification freely and through self-determination." In May 1972, the Federal Diet approved a resolution as follows: The treaties signed with the eastern countries cannot replace the German Peace Treaty; the existing borders contained in the treaties are not the legal borders; the rights of the German people to self-determination should not be infringed upon and the German issue has not been solved. In 1972, the federal court announced "the legal validity of Germany's 1937 borders." In spite of this, West Germany succeeded in opening up a new way in its relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries through Ostpolitik and the deadlock in their mutual relations was finally broken.

III

How shall we evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the Ostpolitik? Viewed from its practical results so far, the policy has both its advantages and disadvantages. The profits West Germany has gained can be summed up as follows:

1. It has improved West Germany's political status. This is precisely an important intention of the West German ruling circle in implementing the Ostpolitik. Willy Brandt has said without reservation: "An important content of our Ostpolitik is that we are more intensely concerned about our own affairs than we were before. We do not simply rely on other people to speak out for us.... By doing so we shall be able to enhance the importance the people in Western Europe, the Atlantic and the international working bodies attach to us. The Federal Republic has become more independent and, we should say, more awakened." (Willy Brandt: "Meetings and Reflections," pp 210-211) The changes brought about in West Germany's international status by the Ostpolitik were: First, as a result of establishing relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries, West Germany has managed to get the right to speak directly in reference to East-West relations. On major issues that have a direct bearing on its vital interests, West Germany can directly come into contact with the Soviet Union and East European countries without the necessity of relying on the United States for everything. This can also allay its misgivings over the transactions concluded between the United States and the Soviet Union behind its back. Second, the solution of the problems left over from the war has improved the image of West Germany. This has also greatly reduced its diplomatic involvements and expanded its room for maneuver.

The result is that the Ostpolitik has transformed West German economic strength accumulated over the years into a powerful political momentum. In international organizations, in conferences of the North Atlantic Alliance, in the Third World and in the east, people are increasingly aware of the existence of Germany. The role of Germany is increasing everywhere." (Common Market Research No 3, 1981, entitled "France, Germany and Europe" by (Li-ge Xi-meng-ni-en) [6849 2706 6007 5536 1441 1869] of Saint Anthony's College, Exford) At present, in the Western alliance, West Germany has replaced Britain and France and become the principal ally of the United States. In the EC, West Germany has formed an axis with France, which has become a decisive force in promoting the unity of Europe. In East-West relations, West Germany has become a major target in Western Europe for the Soviet Union to win over. Naturally, these changes in West Germany's status are primarily due to its increased strength. However, the improvement of its international status brought about by the Ostpolitik and the expansion of its room for diplomatic maneuver also serve as an important factor.

2. It has improved the relations between East and West Germany and relatively stabilized the situation in West Berlin. The signing of the "Basic Treaty" has resulted in the emergence of what is called a "German-type coexistence" which is "normal in abnormal circumstances." The personnel exchanges which were stopped for a time after the construction of the Berlin Wall have markedly increased. The number of people who went to the GDR from West Germany and Berlin to visit their relatives and friends sharply increased from 2.5 million person times in 1970 to 8 million person times in 1978. During this period, the pensioners in the GDR who went to West Germany and West Berlin also totalled 1.38 million person times, an increase of one-third. Henceforward, personnel exchanges still remained at a relatively high level. It was only after the GDR raised last year the minimum amount of exchange for Western people in transit that the figures dropped to some extent. In the economic field, the volume of trade between East and West Germany increased by about 300 percent over 1968 or by 500 percent over 1960. The volume of trade between the GDR and West Germany accounted for about 10 percent of the former's volume of foreign trade, second only to its trade with the Soviet Union. At the insistence of West Germany, the GDR also enjoys favorable treatment with the EC in its trade with West Germany. During this period, in order to promote the economic relations between the two countries, West Germany has adopted various measures such as relaxing trade restrictions, increasing credits (providing 800 million DM of interest-free trade credits annually) and jointly building a number of big projects.

There are also marked changes in the West Berlin situation. The Berlin issue has always been a sensitive one in the postwar East-West relations. After the split of two Germanies, West Berlin became an "enclave" of the West in the Soviet sphere of influence. As far as the West is concerned, it is a sign that the four great powers are safeguarding their rights over the German issue. It also serves as a forward position of West Germany in its efforts to link up the relations between East and West Germany and to exert its influence over the GDR. Since the end of World War II, the Berlin issue has provoked major international crises on many occasions, such as the Berlin crisis in 1948-49, Khrushchev's ultimatum in 1958 and the Berlin Wall incident in 1961. Disturbances having a strong bearing on the situation as a whole have occurred

repeatedly. Although the 1971 "Berlin Treaty" failed to fundamentally solve the status of West Berlin, the Soviet Union had withdrawn from its stand of demanding that West Berlin become an "independent political entity" and had recognized the links between West Germany and West Berlin. In order to rope in West Germany, the Soviet Union no longer makes use of the Berlin issue to precipitate crises. That is why the situation in West Berlin has been basically stable in the past dozen years.

In light of the relations between East and West Germany and the situation in Berlin, we see that the West German ruling group's attempting to use the method of felling great oaks by little strokes to ultimately solve the question of Germany. There have been obvious changes in Western public opinion on this issue. While the United States and some Western European countries supported West Germany's Ostpolitik in the first place, one of their major considerations was the hope of freezing the question of Germany by this and relatively stabilizing the situation in Europe. The outcome of the Helsinki Conference on "Security and Cooperation in Europe" even made several Western public opinions think that German reunification is "dying a natural death." However, the width and depth of the exchanges between East and West Germany over the past decade has forced Western public opinion to look at this issue with new eyes. The "Question of Germany" has become outstanding again in the European situation during recent years. (Raymond Allon), a French writer, has written an article on this which was entitled "The Question of German Reunification Has Been Placed on the Agenda Again." However, this kind of change in Western public opinion did not imply that the objective conditions for the reunification of Germany exist at present. The Western countries are giving enormous publicity to this because, first, they are afraid that such a development will ultimately open up a channel for German reunification and consequently disturb the situation in Europe; second, they feel that it is difficult to ascertain the stand and trends of the rising West Germany and thus, intend to place restrictions in advance. The West German ruling group has been cautiously responding to this in public. On the one hand, they have tried their best to maintain and promote relations between East and West Germany, and on the other hand, they tried to keep this secret. Over the last few years, they have repeatedly stressed that they must maintain the "continuity" and "predictability" of their diplomacy. Apparently, this is meant to pacify the allied countries.

3. The expansion of influence in Eastern Europe. One of West Germany's strategic demands is to win over Eastern Europe. Eastern Europe neighbors West Germany and has traditional historical relations with West Germany. Before the war, the Eastern European countries were an important market for German goods. Taking 1937 (or 1938), a period shortly before the war, as an example, trade with Germany accounted for 17.8 percent of the total foreign trade volume of Poland, one-third of that of Czechoslovakia, 25 percent of that of Hungary, 40.1 percent of that of Romania, 55.2 percent of that of Bulgaria and 30 percent of that of Yugoslavia. Trade with Germany occupied the first position in the foreign trade of all these countries. (Trade with the Soviet Union was less important, comparatively speaking, to Germany. In 1938, trade with the Soviet Union only accounted for 0.8 percent of Germany's total foreign trade, and trade with Germany only accounted for 4.1 percent of the Soviet Union's foreign trade.) (West Germany's "Trade With the East Is at a Crisis", published by Munich's (Gunther Wolzocker 1976). For some time after the war,

the economic relations between West Germany and this region were almost totally suspended. One of the significant intentions of the West German ruling group of implementing Ostpolitik is, by means of long-term penetration, to turn Eastern Europe into a political and military "buffer zone" between West Germany and the Soviet Union in order to reduce the Soviet threat and create conditions for German reunification. Economically speaking, this will also help to rebuild its sphere of influence. Over the past 10 years, West Germany has "normalized" political relations with the various Eastern European countries. In addition, the temporary settlement of the question of territorial boundaries has improved others impression of West Germany and the spirit of "German revanchism" is not as threatening at it was during the "dold war period." All this has greatly eliminated the obstacles to the development of relations. West Germany is most concerned about winning Poland, of all the East European countries, over. When Willy Brandt visited Poland in 1970, he surprised others by kneeling down in Warsaw in front of the monument to the Jews who sacrificed themselves, trying to win popularity among the Eastern European people by "atoning for" the crimes committed. In 1975, three agreements were signed between West Germany and Poland on the following: West Germany will give Poland 1.3 billion Marks as "subsidies for the aged who were wounded in the war," and a financial loan of 1 billion Marks while Poland agreed to let 120,000 German people emigrate to West Germany. During recent years, Poland has obtained huge loans from Western countries. Of these loans, West Germany is the major creditor. West German Press said that "this encourages Poland to strive for more independence and freedom." During the recent "Poland incident," West Germany tried very hard to maintain a rather aloof attitude among the Western countries. It still maintains close official contact with Poland with intent to retain and expand its influence.

4. Great economic returns. West Germany's trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe grew rapidly in the 1970's. Of this, trade between West Germany and the Soviet Union increased by 680 percent (West Germany's total foreign trade increased by 160 percent during this time and the Soviet Union's trade with Western countries increased by 450 percent). West Germany's trade with Eastern European countries increased by more than 200 percent (roughly accounting for one-tenth of Eastern Europe's total trade with Western countries), and in this respect West Germany occupied the most dominant position among the Western countries. As viewed from the structure of trade, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe mainly imported equipment and technology from West Germany. This accounted for more than 50 percent of the total imported goods. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were the major markets for certain West German industrial products such as steel tubing, machine tools and so forth. On the other hand, West Germany mainly imported raw materials and semiprocessed products from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. According to statistics, the proportions of imported raw materials from the Soviet Union in the total raw material imports of West Germany are: enriched uranium 55 percent; natural gas, 18 percent; petroleum, 4 percent; asbestos, 30 percent; chromium, 28 percent; cotton, 18 percent; and processed timber, 11 percent. In light of this, we see that the Soviet Union has already become an important supplying country of fuel and raw materials to West Germany. In addition to Western Europe and North America, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are important places for export of West Germany's capital. According to information provided by West Germany, among the Western creditors of the Soviet Union and the Eastern

European countries, West Germany is the principal creditor. As of 1980, the proportion of loans extended by West Germany in the total foreign debts of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia is respectively 19 percent, 17 percent, 100 percent, 12 percent, 17 percent and 4 percent. (West Germany's DER SPIEGEL No 29, 23d February, 1981, p 109) During this time, another great development in the economic relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was the joint construction of a group of large-scale and long-term projects. There were several hundred such projects in the Soviet Union, among which there was one of the world's largest iron and steel joint enterprises, the (Oskar) Electrometallurgical Corporation. The business of the natural gas pipeline recently agreed between the Soviet Union and certain Western European countries including West Germany and France is of a larger scale and is considered as the biggest deal in history between the East and the West. In short, West Germany is now the greatest Western business partner "production partner," and creditor country of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Such economic relations not only obviously show the political significance but also show the mutual economic reliance between these countries. As far as West Germany is concerned, such economic relations look more attractive because it is now enveloped by the Western economic crisis, and the acute trade war and currency war.

However, the negative side of Ostpolitik is also very obvious and cannot be neglected.

Objectively speaking, this policy is subject to Soviet strategic demands. At present, the main strategic goals of the Soviet Union in the European continent are: 1) Consolidating its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe with a strong military backing, and maintaining the post-war split situation in Europe, and particularly, the split between East and West Germany; 2) By means of the "detente offensive," relax the vigilance of the West, sow seeds of discord between Europe and the United States and among the Western European countries, disintegrate NATO, and create certain advantageous "neutral situations" in Western Europe; 3) Strengthen its efforts in outflanking Europe on its fringes, seize and occupy strategic natural resources, strategic points and channels, and trap Western Europe into a situation in which it will be unable to fight even if it wants to and thus to gradually control the whole of Europe. Undoubtedly, the above-mentioned Soviet strategic goals and the basic intentions of West Germany's Ostpolitik are fundamentally antagonistic. However, in view of the practical effect today, they have some similar points. In the "(Ostvertrag)" and the last documents of the "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe," West Germany acknowledged the post-war territorial boundaries and the current situation of two Germanies, thus enabling the Soviet Union to temporarily realize its hope of maintaining a split situation in Europe and maintaining its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. The "detente" with the east brings great benefits to West Germany and thus causes contradictions to varying degrees among its American and European allies. This gives the Soviet Union a chance to practice its policy of blackmail and disintegration. Over the last few years, on the question of deployment of neutron bombs and medium-range nuclear weapons in the West, and in the Afghanistan and Poland incidents, the Soviet Union has made use of the above-mentioned contradictions to manoeuvre among various groups, take various provocative measures and try to win West Germany over, and it has been quite

successful in all this. The economic relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union make up for the deficit of Soviet capital and technology, and are conducive to easing its internal contradictions and accelerating arms expansion and war preparations. In a tone of taking pleasure in others' misfortune, the Soviet press recently said that, "the example of West Germany discloses the profoundness of the contradictions in the policy of the Western European countries, and in particular, the NATO member countries." ("The United States and Western Europe in a Tense International Situation" written by (Wolonzov), carried in the Soviet magazine MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYE OTNOSHENIYA, No 11, 1981)

Certain Western figures called the "detente policy" a knife which is pointed at both ends, bringing various difficulties and complicated consequences to both the Soviet Union and the West. Certainly, West Germany's Ostpolitik is also like this. Fundamentally speaking, this is a rivalry between the West German ruling group and the Soviet hegemonists who are engaging in mutual infiltration and acute contention. West Germany has both its strong points and weak points in this position. However, generally speaking, West Germany is in a more sensitive and fragile position than the Soviet Union and is thus subject to greater perils.

IV

What is the present situation and the trend of development of West Germany's Ostpolitik?

This policy has encountered various difficulties since stepping into the 1980's.

One of the difficulties is, West Germany finds itself in an embarrassing situation in the wake of the intensified contradictions between the East and the West. While implementing the "detente offensive" in the 1970's, the Soviet Union also strived for arms expansion and war preparations. It has achieved a parallel situation with the United States as far as strategic nuclear weapons are concerned, developed a superior position to NATO on conventional armaments on the European continent, and has greatly surpassed the European countries as far as the medium-range nuclear weapons are concerned. This gives rise to a trend unfavorable to the West in the balance of military power between the east and the West, and makes U.S. military protection of Western Europe, which is not very reliable in the first place, become more shaky. During this time, the Soviet Union even initiated an armed invasion of Afghanistan and wantonly interfered with the situation in Poland, bringing about a crisis in the "detente" between the east and the West. In a situation like this, West Germany finds itself in an embarrassing situation and sandwiched between certain groups. West Germany cannot remain mute to Soviet threats of expansion because, after all, the Soviet Union is its principal opponent. The West German strategic principle of "defence plus detente equals security" remains unchanged, and NATO's military strength is its support in pushing forward the "detente policy." Thus, West Germany called on the West in 1977 to be alert to Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles, it urged and supported and promised to undertake in 1979 NATO's "dual resolution" on deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons. However, West Germany also worries that the

intensification of the East-West relations will lead to a blockage in the "detente" channel, destroying in one moment the achievements that Ostpolitik has brought in the past several years. West Germany also worries about the Reagan administration's "new policy of control," fearing that the United States will strengthen control with this and engage in direct business transactions with the Soviet Union bypassing the Western European countries. Regarding the U.S. demand that the Western countries take joint action in imposing economic sanctions on the Soviet Union, the West German authorities feign compliance; they also strongly resist the pressure exerted by the United States which forces them to abandon the natural gas pipeline business with the Soviet Union. However, the difficulties that West Germany encounters in the actual situation are: How, on the one hand, to resist the Soviet threat of expansion and on the other hand, to maintain economic and political exchanges with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; how, on the one hand, to resist U.S. intentions and strengthening control and on the other hand, maintain a certain unity between Western countries against the Soviet Union. Western public opinion have figuratively described Schmidt's situation as wirewalking between the east and the West and that, with even a little bias, he will readily lose his balance.

The second difficulty is, how should West Germany deal with the turbulent situation in Eastern Europe? The turbulent situation in Eastern Europe, symbolized by the Poland incident, is an acute question which affects the overall situation in Europe. The wishful thinking of the West German ruling group is to wait for an orderly development of the situation in Eastern Europe so as to avoid great hazards. However, due to various reasons, the struggle within Eastern Europe for internal reforms and to get rid of external Soviet control is growing tenser. The actual danger to West Germany is that, once there is Soviet armed interference when the situation deteriorates, the originally weak "detente" between the East and the West will possibly die a premature death. It would be difficult for West Germany to stand aloof in such a situation. Thus, in the development of the Poland incident, the West German government withstood pressure exerted by both the Soviet Union and the United States, trying to appear meek and subservient, avoiding fierce responses and waiting for the situation to calm down. However, there are certain objective laws governing the development of the situation in Eastern Europe. The question of how West Germany should conform to the situation and consequently properly handle it, is still waiting solution.

The third difficulty is the internal controversy of the West German ruling group. There is no fundamental divergence on the basic goals that they pursue including improving relations with Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The CDU and the CSU the powerful opposition parties in West Germany, have explicitly declared their stand that they will follow the "(Ostvertrag)" after assuming power. The divergence lies in how to implement Ostpolitik. The "left-wing force" inside the SDP represented by Willy Brandt, Herbert Wehner and Egon Bahr, is not content with the status quo. They hold that the targets pursued by Ostpolitik dovetail one another and need to be pushed forward step by step. They worry that the end-product of the Helsinki "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" will lead to a permanent divided situation of Germany.

Thus, they advocate stepping up West German relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, not accepting U.S. interference and not excessively responding to the global scramble of the United States and the Soviet Union. This party gained the support of the "young SDP members" inside the SDP, whereas in the West German society, it was responded to by peace campaigns which shouted anti-U.S., antiwar and antinuclear slogans. This was quite strong for some time. On the other hand, the "conservative force" represented by Strauss, hold that it is necessary to "maintain exchanges" and make "reciprocal concessions" to the Soviet Union, not weakening the situation of defence because of "detente" and not providing conditions for "a split in Europe or in the Pacific areas." (Strauss' talk to the French L'EXPRESS reporter on 24 September 1979; Strauss' talk to the West German DER SPIEGEL reporter on 29 September 1980) They advocate improving German-U.S. relations and more strongly responding to Soviet expansion. The West German Government is already in a difficult situation in the current economic depression, and the diplomatic controversy has further restrained its operating capacity.

The current party in power in West Germany seeks to take the advocations of various parties into consideration. In the face of the above-mentioned difficulties, they attempt to maintain relatively stable international relations. They resolutely uphold NATO's "dual resolution." Being confronted with opposition inside the country, Schmidt and Genscher threatened to resign in order to support this resolution within their respective parties. They have paid frequent visits to the United States and Europe in order to coordinate the stand among the Western countries. In actual practice, they have tried to keep pace with France and other Western European countries in order to prevent reckless action and eliminate the doubts of the West. As far as the relations with the east are concerned, they stress "slow advancement with small steps" and a "cautious attitude." Nevertheless, they still have difficulty making progress in the actual situation.

The future of United States's Ostpolitik depends on various factors. It depends on the development of East-West relations and whether or not the upheaval in Eastern Europe is kept under control., it depends on whether the internal contradictions of Europe and the United States can remain in a state of "grand alliance and petty disputes," whether or not unity of Western Europe can be steadily pushed forward, and depends on the degree of stability of the West German political situation. In view of the various above-mentioned factors, there are roughly three possible prospects of Ostpolitik:

1. Ostpolitik will die a premature death. This possibility cannot be ruled out if East-West relations deteriorate (such as the Soviet Union's sending troops into Poland and Soviet armed occupation of the Persian Gulf). However, since the current military strength of the United States and the Soviet Union parallels each other and the two big camps, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization are in an antagonistic position in Europe, both parties will seek to make a compromise and East-West relations will not be endlessly intensified. West Germany can still make changes in the current international situation.

2. West Germany will be "neutralized." Although there is much contention on this in the West, their meaning of the contention varies to a certain extent. The so-called "neutrality" in certain public opinion means that West Germany

takes a relatively independent stand between the United States and the Soviet Union and will not endlessly follow the United States. Most of such public opinion has come from the United States. Viewed from this angle, such a "neutral" trend is a manifestation of the hard efforts of West Germany and the Western European union in giving play to more independent roles in the international situation. It not only exists objectively but will be continuously developed. The "neutrality" meant by other Western public opinion is a fear that Germany will achieve its reunification at the expense of breaking away from the Western alliance. The possibility of this is not great regardless of from what sources it has been deduced. Although West Germany is stronger than before, its power is still limited. It does not have nuclear weapons (the international powers forbid it from doing so), and cannot do without U.S. military protection. West Germany gets economic benefits mainly from Western Europe and North America, 63 percent of its total exports are exported to these areas and most of its foreign investment is also in these areas. West Germany must weigh the advantages and disadvantages of these areas before taking any important political action. Although the Soviet Union has a "German card" on hand, but in most predictable situations it is nothing but a bait to trap West Germany into its scope of hegemonism and lure it from NATO. The West German ruling group will not easily fall into this trap.

3. Following the track of the current policy and in the wake of the changes in the situation, watching for an opportunity to promote relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As viewed from the current situation, this is a more practical possibility.

In view of the overall situation, Europe is in troubled times. The scramble for power between the United States and the Soviet Union in this area is still the fundamental cause of the turbulent situation. However, the situation-controlling ability of both of them is declining. Whether it is in Western or Eastern Europe, the trend of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands is developing. Western Europe, in particular, is seeking an international status which accords with its strength. However, Western Europe encounters complicated problems. The dark clouds of war as a result of the deployment of large-scale nuclear weapons and regular weapons and the current economic crisis paint an ominous picture of the impending storm. West Germany, which is situated along the front borders of NATO, is a gathering place of all kinds of contradictions and is in a sensitive position. It has decisive influence over the situation in Europe. Studying the possible changes of West Germany is still an important topic in viewing the situation of Europe.

From a strategic point of view, Germany and the United States are dependent on each other and neither can do without the other. West Germany is the most important U.S. ally in Western Europe because of its strategic position, great economic and technical strength and powerful military potential. U.S. regular armed forces of some 230,000 soldiers are stationed in West Germany and some 6,000 strategic nuclear warheads are stored there. According to NATO's resolution on supplementing armament, 572 medium-range missiles will be developed in Western Europe from 1983, the majority of which will be deployed in West Germany. These will include 108 Pershing II missiles and 98 cruise missiles. The United States takes West Germany as its outpost base in countering the

Soviet Union. On the other hand, West Germany has provided NATO with well-equipped ground forces of 500,000 men and considerable naval and air forces, forming a hard core of NATO in Europe. Some people say that the United States and West Germany are the two columns of NATO. This is not at all exaggerated. In a certain sense, if the United States loses West Germany, it means losing the whole of Western Europe and if it loses Western Europe, the whole U.S. strategic position will fundamentally change--therefore, the United States will definitely not abandon West Germany now will it allow West Germany to become "neutral." On the other hand, the United States is also indispensable, in certain senses, to West Germany. West Germany relies on U.S. nuclear protection and stationed armed forces to guarantee security. In addition, the United States is also "responsible" for achieving German reunification and is one of the masters of West Berlin. For the sake of withstanding Soviet pressure on the question of Germany and West Berlin, West Germany cannot do without U.S. support. Apart from all this, it is under the premise of "balancing" East-West power that West Germany pushes forward the detente policy. It is impossible to maintain a "balanced" position divorced from U.S. military support. Otherwise West Germany will easily fall into the hands of the Soviet Union and will be unable to talk about implementing the detente policy.

As viewed from the economic relations, German and U.S. capital infiltrate into each other. According to the figures published in the August 1981 Edition of SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, as of the end of 1980, U.S. investment in West Germany amounted to \$15.39 billion, accounting for 7.2 percent of total U.S. overseas investment (\$213.4 billion). This proportion's tending to rise. About half of West Germany's electronics industry is under the control of U.S. capital. On the other hand, German investment in the United States amounted to \$5.29 billion, accounting for 8 percent of total foreign investment in the United States (\$65.48 billion). Such a situation of mutual independence enables the two countries to share weal and woe and go through thick and thin together.

As viewed from the people's feelings, in the face of pressing Soviet threats, the majority of the West Germans support NATO and favor forming an alliance with the United States. According to a opinion poll conducted in 1981 by the U.S. International Communications Agency in five Western European countries, 64 percent of those questioned in West Germany supported NATO, exceeding the relevant percentage in England (59 percent), the Netherlands (56 percent) and Italy (50 percent) which are famous for their support of the United States. According to a U.S. Gallop Poll at the beginning of 1982, the percentage of people in West Germany who had "very good" and "good" impressions of the United States was the highest among European allies. The most important thing is that among the major political parties in West Germany, apart for the "left" wings of the SDP the Free Democratic Party, the right wing leaders of the SDP and the Free Democratic Party and the in-power CDU-CSU all advocate being based on NATO and maintaining an alliance with the United States.

As a matter of fact, proceeding from the overall situation of uniting to fight against the Soviet Union, despite fierce wrangling, the two countries must make concessions and reach certain compromises. For instance, on the question of the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, the United States has in fact abandoned the principle of "linkage," and West Germany has reassured that if the talks still fail to bring results by the end of 1983, it will agree to deploy medium-range missiles in West Germany; on the question of Poland, the United States approved West Germany's withdrawal from imposing economic sanctions on the Soviet Union and West Germany also accepted the stand that the Soviet Union was "responsible" for the Poland incident; on the question of the natural gas pipeline deal, although the United States still objects to this, it has no other alternative but to let West Germany carry on with its deal. In this sense, it will be hard for the Soviet Union to fulfill its plot of winning West Germany over and dismantling the German-U.S. alliance. However, German-U.S. contradictions will undergo a development of ups and downs in between the such a development will give the Soviet Union a chance to fulfill its intentions, intensifying the scramble for West Germany between the Soviet Union and the United States.

CSO: 4005/1225

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN'S NAGASAKI DELEGATION VISITS FUJIAN

OW060931 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 17 Jul 82 OW

[Text] A six-member delegation for the promotion of friendly ties between Nagasaki Prefecture and Fujian Province, headed by (Shibasaki Yoshibumi), chief disbursing officer [Chu Na Zhang 0427 4780 7022] of Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan, arrived in our province yesterday at the invitation of the Provincial People's Government to discuss matters concerning the establishment of friendly province-prefecture ties. The delegation was greeted at the airport by responsible comrades of the general office of the Provincial Government and the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

Vice Governor Wen Fushan and responsible persons of departments concerned yesterday afternoon met with and gave a banquet for all the members of the Nagasaki Prefectural delegation.

Responsible comrades of the general office of the Provincial Government, the Provincial Import and Export Office and the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office today had a cordial and friendly talk with the Japanese guests on the establishment of friendly relations between Fujian Province and Nagasaki Prefecture. At the meeting, the two sides reached agreement on all relevant questions and decided to establish formal friendly province-prefecture relations at an appropriate time later this year.

China and Japan are close neighbors separated only by a strip of water. Fujian Province and Nagasaki Prefecture have a long history of friendly association. With the normalization of relations between China and Japan, the Association and Friendship between Fujian and Nagasaki have again grown tremendously. In October 1980, Fuzhou City, of Fujian Province, and Angasaki City, of Nagasaki Prefecture, became friendly cities. Now Fujian Province and Nagasaki Prefecture are soon to become friendly province and prefecture. This will enhance understanding and friendship between the people of Fujian and Nagasaki and promote economic and cultural exchanges between them.

While in Fuzhou, the Japanese guests visited Gushan. They will go to Quanzhou and Xiamen tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GANSU DELEGATION TO JAPAN--The Gansu provincial people's government friendship delegation headed by Li Dengying, governor of the province, left Lanzhou for Japan's Akita on 29 July. Friendly ties will soon be formed between Gansu Province and Japan's Akita. A goodwill delegation organized by the Lanzhou people's government and headed by (Wu Xiuliang), mayor of Lanzhou Municipality, also left for Akita. [SK312238 Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Jul 82 SK]

GANSU-AKITA FRIENDLY TIES--The signing ceremony for the protocol of forming friendship ties between Gansu Province and Akita Prefecture, Japan, and between Lanzhou Municipality and Akita City was held on 5 August at the Great Auditorium of the Akita City Cultural Palace. Li Dengying, governor of Gansu Province, (Wu Xiuliang, mayor of Lanzhou Municipality, the governor of Akita Prefecture and the mayor of Akita City affixed their signatures on the protocol. Song Zhiguang, China's ambassador to Japan, attended the ceremony. Two governors and mayors spoke at the ceremony, acclaiming the establishment of friendly relations between Gansu and Akita and wishing to further develop cooperations and exchanges between both sides. In addition, an exhibition on China's Dunhuang Prescoes was opened in Akita on 5 August. [SK080054 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 CMT 6 Aug 82 SK]

SHANGHAI DELEGATION TO YOKOHAMA--A six-member delegation of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, headed by Vice Mayor Zhao Xingzhi, left Shanghai on 2 July for Yokohama, Japan. The delegation will talk with the authorities concerned in Yokohama on exchanges between the two cities during 1982-1983. On departure, the delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice Mayor Han Zheyi and other comrades. [OW020256 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jul 82 OW]

SHANDONG GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR JAPAN--A Shandong delegation left for Japan via Beijing on 6 August. The delegation was joined by Governor Su Yiran, who was in Beijing, and is to leave Beijing for Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan. The delegation will sign a friendship pact between Shandong Province and the prefecture on 12 August. [SK080058 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Aug 82 SK]

JILIN DELEGATION FROM DPRK--Having concluded its visit to Chagang Province in the DPRK, the Jilin provincial friendly visiting delegation headed by (Li Zhenjiang) returned to Changchun on 11 August. Luo Yuejia, deputy governor of Jilin Province, met them at the station. During its visit to Chagang Province, the delegation was warmly welcomed by the People's Committee of Chagang Province. [SK121040 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82 SK]

DJIBOUTI DELEGATION IN GANSU--A delegation from the Republic of Djibouti headed by the chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Republic's Parliament visited Lanzhou, Gansu Province, 18 and 19 August. Liu Haishan, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, met with the delegation. The delegation was the first group of guests from Djibouti the province has ever received. [SK212238 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Aug 82 SK]

CSO: 4005/1225

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON MODEL PARTY MEMBER PAN ZILI

HK261431 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843] and Yang Chengwu [2799 2052 2976]:
"A Model Party Member, An Ordinary Soldier—In Memory of Comrade Pan
Zili"]

[Text] It is a decade since Comrade Pan Zili passed away. We deeply cherish the memory of this veteran cadre and party member who commanded great respect among cadres and people.

Comrade Pan Zili was a native of Hua County, Shaanxi. Born in 1904, he joined the Socialist Youth League in 1923. At Zhongshan University in Moscow, he became a Communist Party member in 1926. After his return to the country, he successively acted as secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CYL Committee, the party's special envoy to east Shaanxi and concurrently secretary of the party committee of Weinan County, and secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee. He led the well-known Weihua uprising. In 1931, he went to study in France. From the summer of 1934 to October 1936, Comrade Zili worked with the front army of the Red 4th Army and participated in the long march. In December 1936, Comrade Zili participated in seeking a peaceful solution to the Xian incident. After the incident, he acted as director of the propaganda department of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee. From January 1938 to 1949, he successively acted in north China as head of the propaganda department of the Shanxi-Chaha-Hebei military region and head of the propaganda department of the political department of the field army; deputy director and director of the political department of the 19th corps. After national liberation, he successively served as secretary of the Ningxia CPC Provincial Committee and chairman of the provincial government; secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial government; and our ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, to India (and concurrently Nepal) and to the Soviet Union. At the eighth national party congress, he was elected an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee.

During his life, Comrade Pan Zili was on many occasions cited as a model party member and model cadre. He was worthy of being called a model for everyone. This was because he always maintained the features of an ordinary party member, an ordinary fighter and an ordinary worker. In terms of

seniority, he was a veteran comrade who participated in the revolution when the party was first founded. In terms of academic attainments, he was a returned student from the Soviet Union and from France. When it came to the matter of jobs, he acted as a provincial party committee secretary as [words indistinct] conceited and self-complacent. He always acted in the role of an ordinary soldier, faithfully following the party's orders, carrying out the party's policy, and trying to unite those comrades inside and outside the party. He always maintained the revolutionary style of living a simple and hard life and honestly serving the public.

Obedying the Party's Orders in All Matters

In 1934, the party central committee sent Comrade Zili to work with the front army of the Red 4th Army. Zhang Guotao did not trust him and refused to give him a proper job. Later, Zhang Guotao assigned him to the communications team of an organ of the army and the propaganda department of the political department. This was supposedly to let him "help with the work." Actually, Comrade Zili was being subjected to "house arrest." With an open mind, he subjected himself to an investigation by the army organizations and energetically performed such duties as should be carried out. Without showing the least hesitation, he twice made it across snowbound mountains and through rolling grasslands, displaying infinite loyalty to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

In the early stage of the anti-Japanese war, Comrade Zili acted as head of the propaganda department of the political department of Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei military region. At that time, the director of the security department had doubts about him. In a move to prevent a "mopping-up operation," the director even inspected the satchel carried by a guard of Zili's. Zili did not get angry at this. Nor was he discouraged. He kept on working as before. To make a success of the "FRATERNAL SOLDIERS' PAPER," an organ of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei military region, he seriously checked everything from the selection of material, editing, the writing of comments and the review of illustrations to lithographic printing. He never overlooked the slightest error, or even a single punctuation mark. To run the "Anti-Enemy Drama Society" well, he aroused and organized the comrades of the society to "join the army" and "go to the countryside," so that they could get acquainted with the fighters and with the peasants. He also guided writers in writing scripts. He directed the rehearsal and presentation of plays. He organized forums and solicited the spectators' opinions after a performance. On one occasion, the Japanese aggressor troops launched a rabid "mopping-up" operation against the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei military region. At that time, it was not Comrade Zili's duty to direct military operations. But he brought a correspondent to the front and joined the comrades of the Jingxing detachment in fighting for 3 months.

In working for the party, Comrade Zili never thought of personal fame or gain. During the anti-Japanese war, a certain comrade worked under Comrade Zili. But this comrade became his superior during the war of liberation. Comrade Zili sincerely and consciously showed him respect and support in his work. After the liberation of Ningxia, the party wanted to have Comrade Zili transferred from the army to a local government organ. He was to remain working in Ningxia, which involved relatively great hardships. Uncomplainingly, he at once acted as ordered. Later, the party appointed Comrade Zili as ambassador to Korea just after the conclusion of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and as ambassador to the Soviet Union when the Soviet leaders had begun an anti-China campaign. He unhesitatingly and gladly accepted these appointments. During "the Great Cultural Revolution," 65-year-old Comrade Zili never absented himself when subjected to a period of labor with the "May 7 Cadres School." Sometimes, he even worked in the paddyfields.

In 1944, in its historical conclusions about Comrade Zili, the party central organs pointed out: "Comrade Pan Zili never committed any improper act in the whole period from his arrest in 1928 until his release from prison in 1930." "His accepting help from Yang Hucheng to go to study abroad involved nothing harmful to the party. Previous doubts about Comrade Pan Zili were unfounded. Given lack of complete trust from the party after his return to the country, he consistently worked for the party without uttering a word of complaint. This showed his loyalty to the party. Therefore, it has been decided to reinstate Comrade Pan Zili as a party member and to put complete trust in him politically." In a conclusion after a reinvestigation of Comrade Pan Zili, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs again reaffirmed the above conclusion. This conclusion was entirely in line with the historical background of Comrade Zili and was the party central committee's correct assessment of Comrade Zili politically.

Implementing the Party's Policy in an Exemplary Way

In the later stage of the anti-Japanese war, when the "three check-ups" and "three improvements" were under way in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei area, Comrade Zili said: Where there are historical problems, a check-up must be made. Where there are drawbacks, a criticism must be made. But we must act according to policy and can not do things in an over-simplified way. He helped Nie Rongzhen and other leading comrades in launching this campaign, so that it proceeded in a relatively satisfactory and healthy way. In 1945, when the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei military region called a democratic meeting, some comrades of the "Anti-Enemy Drama Society" put forth very wrong views to the leaders of the military region. At that time, some comrades considered that this was "opposing the leadership." They urged looking for people of "Wang Shiwei's" type in the drama society. Comrade Zili did not do so. Instead, he started a criticism and self-criticism campaign which was not only solemn and serious but also moderate and gentle. This aroused many errant comrades to consciously realize and correct their mistakes. Comrade Zili never suspected a person for no reason. In his approach to cadres involved with historical problems,

he tried by every means to look for witnesses. So long as the historical problems involving a person had been clarified, he trusted and employed him. In his 10-odd years in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei area, he never wrongly treated a cadre. Nor did he ever employ a bad person. Those cadres who worked directly under him had deep affection for him. Even now, at the very mention of Comrade Zili, some comrades cannot keep their tears from spilling over.

From October 1949 to October 1951, Comrade Zili took charge of leadership work in Ningxia. He took into full consideration Ningxia's basic feature-- a community chiefly consisted of Hui and Mongolian people. He strictly carried out the party's nationalities policy.

In the land reform movement, Comrade Zili led a work group to conduct an experiment in a village of Ningshuo County. He drew on the experience from the experiment to solve a series of concrete policy problems in the land reform in Ningxia. Those landlords among people of minority nationalities, who assumed a relatively good attitude toward our party and the laboring people before liberation and who revolted and crossed over at the time of liberation were not subjected to struggle and arrest. They were persuaded by every means to hand over the land and "movable property" that should be seized. Concerning those landlords who were subjected to struggle and arrest, attention was paid to respecting the customs and habits of minority nationalities when they were being subjected to struggle and handled according to the law. In the movement to wipe out bandits, to fight tyrants and to suppress counterrevolutionaries, those people who revolted and crossed over were protected and assigned proper work. Those people who had committed towering crimes and who had to be executed or arrested to mollify the indignation of the people were also executed or arrested according to the law after full discussion by the masses and democrats in upper circles. For example, Ma Degui, who was Ma Hongkui's "Hedong militia commander," was a top local tyrant who committed all manner of crimes. In dealing with this person, the Ningxia Provincial Party Committee and Comrade Zili first summoned democrats of all nationalities for a discussion. Everyone of them called for his execution. Then the people of all nationalities were called to a meeting. The masses were aroused to make accusations and to hold a public trial. A death sentence was finally passed. The masses of people and democrats in upper circles all expressed satisfaction with such an approach. They said: "The Communist Party pays attention to both principle and comradeship."

From September 1952 to November 1954, Comrade Zili took charge of the work of the Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee. The agricultural cooperation movement was then gradually developing. Comrade Zili guided this movement and put stress on the following several points: 1) We must not only fully take into account and energetically support the peasants' enthusiasm for joining groups and cooperatives but also pay attention to the task of stabilizing the peasants' production morale. For example, we must repeatedly publicize the principle that calls for joining groups

and cooperatives on a voluntary basis, but not coercion from anyone being allowed. We must publicize the point that it is a glorious task to strive to increased production and to get rich through hard work. We must make it known that after the fulfillment of the grain purchase quotas, peasants are allowed to sell surplus grain on the national market. 2) In the overall implementation of the party's rural class policy in the countryside, we must not only firmly rely upon poor peasants but also ally with the middle peasants in a consolidated manner. 3) We must take a correct approach toward individual peasants. We must not treat peasants who do not show immediate willingness to join cooperatives as "capitalist" forces, discriminating against them. Instead, we must give them patient education politically, and the necessary help economically and technically. Because the Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee and Comrade Pan Zili at that time correctly carried out policy, the agricultural cooperation movement in Shaanxi developed in a relatively healthy manner. Economic construction also showed marked results. Compared with 1949, total industrial output in 1954 was up about 200 percent; total agricultural output, 61 percent; total grain output, 52.4 percent; total cotton output, more than 100 percent; the number of large animals, up 74.1 percent; and social purchasing power, up 179 percent, or which purchasing power based on residents' consumption was up 163 percent. The power to purchase agricultural means of production rose nearly 700 percent.

After January 1955, Comrade Zili was transferred to work on the diplomatic front. He seriously studied the party central committee's foreign policy and tried to acquaint himself with the party central committee's instructions on foreign affairs, word by word. He took the lead in studying the language, history, policy, laws and actual conditions of a country where he was assigned. He had at his fingertips details of relevant important historical events, treaties and regulations. He recorded data that he had to keep handy for reference. On major problems, he always first turned to the party central committee for instructions. He then submitted reports to it. He never took things into his own hands. Before a diplomatic talk, he always looked up a large amount of data. He held repeated consultations with the ambassadorial staff. He reckoned with every contingency and put forth alternative countermeasures. Where there was no compromise between two different schools of thought at the embassy, he not only put forth his own view but also referred the dissenting views of other comrades to the party central committee, requesting a decision by the committee. He proved himself capable of carrying out the party's foreign policy, with the different features of different states and different persons in mind. In Korea, he always warned, through education, the embassy officials to be humble and modest and to treat others on an equal footing, resolutely guarding against the influence of great-nation chauvinism. He personally participated in all important events to which the embassy was invited by the party and government of Korea, and showed up ahead of time. Those Korean delegations that had visited our country were always invited to the embassy and given a warm reception. He had cordial talks with their members and solicited their opinions. He

seriously tried to fulfill all demands, important and less important, put forth by the Korean comrades. In the Soviet Union, he, on the one hand, doggedly carried out friendly activities among the masses, paying attention to maintaining and developing friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union. On the other hand, he waged a tit-for-tat struggle with good reason and with restraint, demonstrating the heroic spirit of our party and our people undaunted by violence in upholding the Marxist principles and stand.

Being Good at Uniting With Party and Non-Party Comrades

Comrade Zili merged himself with the masses as an ordinary soldier in all places and at all times. In times of war, he often slept together with clerical workers and fighters in the same bed. At meals, he did not eat dishes specially cooked for cadres but ate those for ordinary soldiers. He took part in study, labor, morning exercises and basketball games together with everybody. After he went abroad, he still kept this fine tradition up. He was an ambassador for more than a dozen years, but he never lived in the official ambassador's residence. He lived in the embassy and ate at the canteen there. He never asked for food specially cooked for him. Together with other comrades, he participated in the activities of his party group and study group. If he was busy and could not come, he would ask his group leaders for leave. If everyone was asked to speak about a topic at a group discussion, he would also make careful preparation of the topic assigned him. His clerk or bodyguard was usually the group leader of the party group to which he belonged. However, he often reported to his group leader his ideological state and accepted criticism by comrades of his group. He was often the first in the embassy to do morning exercises and he often woke others to join him. If heavy snowfall prevented them from doing morning exercises, he would take the lead in sweeping snow. On Sundays, he often led the staff members of the embassy in voluntary labor. At weekends, he would always participate in the recreational activities of staff members of the embassy.

Comrade Zili was sincere and frank with his comrades. He thought and acted in one and the same way. He was imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and was able to promote democracy and listen to different views. At the first standing committee meeting after the Ningxia Provincial CPC Committee was established, he made known to all who were present, details of his past life, including how he had been examined on several occasions. Once, Comrade Liang Dajun, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, said to him: "Some leading members of the 19th army corps have become arrogant because they have achieved victories." He replied: "You are wrong in saying so." A few days later, he said to Comrade Liang Dajun again: "I am now

If the same thing happens again, please point it out to me at once."
When Comrade Zili was in charge of the work in Ningxia, meetings of the

provincial CPC committee and the provincial government were lively and animated. Very often different views were put forth and even quarrels occurred. However, as soon as these meetings were over, they would dismiss what had happened with a smile and gave no thought to incorrect attitudes which any of them might have taken. It was precisely because of this that everybody had ease of mind, the organizations operated smoothly and work efficiency was very high. Democratic figures of Ningxia, including Comrades Ma Tengai, Huang Zhizhong and Xu Zongru, said: "We Ningxia people are lucky to have such a good leader!" After Comrade Zili left Ningxia, party and non-party comrades of Ningxia often thought about him.

Comrade Zili cared more for others than for himself. In times of war, he often let wounded and sick soldiers ride the horse which was allocated to him and sometimes he let his little messenger ride it. When he worked late at night, he used a piece of board to shade his light for fear that other comrades might be disturbed. Sometimes he worked all through the night, but the next morning, as soon as he had washed his face, he would join other comrades in doing morning exercises or continue his work. He often spent his meagre subsidies on buying food, clothes or books for comrades who had financial difficulties. During the war of liberation, a comrade's legs had been injured by the cold because he had crossed rivers in the severe cold on several occasions. After Comrade Zili learned about this, he gave his woolen trousers to him. Till now, this comrade is still wearing this precious souvenir. Comrade Zili and his bodyguard and chauffeur were as intimate as members of the same family. He tried his best to create conditions for them to study politics and culture. He usually did not ask them to do anything when it was time for them to study. When these comrades' families had difficulties, he often helped them with his own money. When he was abroad, he would try his best to send off and welcome ordinary embassy workers who returned to or came from China. There was a translator in the embassy in the Soviet Union who wished to see his relatives at home but it was not allowable for his travelling expenses to be reimbursed. Comrade Zili paid for his trip with his own money. On festivals, he would hold forums and tea parties for bodyguards and service workers of the host country to convey cordial greetings to them and to solicit their opinions.

It was precisely because Comrade Zili had these noble moral qualities that all the comrades who had worked under him respected and loved him and looked upon him as an "old mother" and a tireless teacher. All were willing to be united around him and strived to do their work well.

Working Hard, Living a Plain Life and Being Honest in Performing Official Duties

After his home village was liberated in 1949, letters from his relatives and friends asking him to help them solve personal problems came in great number. However, he never bypassed the organization to solve any of their problems. On the contrary, he educated his relatives and friends to abide

by the government's laws and statutes, work hard, earn their own living and not to ask for special treatment or add difficulties to local governments.

When wage-grades were discussed and determined in 1953, the comrades in the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee tried to place him in the sixth grade, which was the wage-grade of a provincial CPC committee secretary. However, he said: I am concurrently vice chairman of provincial people's government and the wage-grade of a vice chairman is the seventh. Since there are two alternatives, I should choose the lower one. Let me be in the seventh grade. (Later, it was approved by the Northwest Bureau that he be in the sixth grade.) No matter whether he was in China or abroad, he never violated rules or regulations in giving dinner parties or giving gifts at public expense. Sometimes he even used his own money for such purposes. He never used his authority to his own advantage. He did not allow his family members to use public cars for private affairs. In cases where they used them, they paid voluntarily. In order to reduce state expenditure, he never went to see doctors at expensive hospitals when he worked abroad. He did not buy air-conditioned cars. Very often, he did not apply for reimbursement for expensive medicine which he needed for himself. When he was an ambassador abroad, he still used the army quilt which he had used in war time.

He set strict demands on his children. When he was working in the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, his eldest son once suffered from gastroenteritis. His bodyguard got a hot-water bag from the administrative department for his son to warm his abdomen. When he learned about this, he severely criticized his bodyguard and asked him to return the hot-water bag immediately. Later, when this son of his got married in Lanzhou, he only sent him 20 yuan from abroad. On the contrary, when the child of one of his old comrades-in-arms who had financial difficulty got married, he sent him 100 yuan. He sent his younger son to study in Beijing. After studying in Yueying Primary School for half a year, his son asked his family for many things. Later, he had his son transferred to a neighbourhood primary school where he could study together with children of workers, city residents and ordinary intellectuals. When his son saw that all his schoolmates lead a plain life, he no longer asked his family to send things to him. With these strict demands, his son behaved very well. In the army, his son was elected as a "five-good pointer," and when he was sent to study abroad, he took part time jobs!

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Comrade Pan Zili was ruthlessly persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He suffered a great deal spiritually and bodily. He had heart disease he was sent to labor in a "May 7th cadres school" in 1969. In 1971, he was again forced to go to Xihuo County and to retire. Comrade Zili took a firm stand and persisted in struggling against the criminal acts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He always had full faith in the future of the party and the motherland. When he was seriously ill, his family members wanted

to send him back to Beijing for medical treatment. They drafted a telegram to Premier Zhou with their request in it and let Comrade Pan Zili read it. However, knowing that this would place the premier in a difficult position, he did not wish to trouble him and prevented them from sending the telegram. His state of illness became worse with each passing day. He at last left this world in a place where medical service was very poor.

The life of Pan Zili was a life of heroic struggle and a life of being open and aboveboard. For half a century, in the face of the whiter terror of the KMT reactionaries, on the long march, in battles in north China and the northwest during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and during the war of liberation, in building socialism and in international struggle, he had always been loyal and devoted and suffered untold hardships. He made great contributions to the liberation of the Chinese people, the victory of the Chinese revolution, the defense and construction of the socialist motherland and our country's foreign affairs. His death was a great loss of our party and country.

Comrade Pan Zili is our good example. We must learn from him his strong party character of placing his whole life at the disposal of the party, strictly implementing the party's policy and enthusiastically doing the party's work well. We must learn from him his fine moral qualities of being sincere and frank, acting and thinking in one and the [words indistinct] promoting democracy and putting the interests of others before his own. We must learn from him his revolutionary style of living plainly and struggling hard and being honest in performing official duties. In particular, we must learn from him his noble style of always preserving the character of a common party member, fighter and laborer.

CSO: 4005/1265

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN MUNICIPALITY RECTIFIES WORK STYLE

HK270732 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Recently, some members of the standing committee of the Chenzhou Municipal CPC Committee carried out internal rectification. They have seriously studied the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the decision of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee on punishing (Liu Xingxi) and (Yan Jialong), unfolded criticism and self-criticism in close connection with the actual situation, spontaneously examined the past mistake of taking economic advantage and enhanced revolutionary vigor. During this rectification meeting, the members of the standing committee of the Chenzhou Municipal CPC Committee seriously examined their past mistakes of impure ideology and work style, focusing on the question of taking economic advantage. All of them have disclosed the phenomenon of taking economic advantage. In accordance with the ideological roots of this question, they have unfolded criticism and self-criticism. All of the members of the standing committee unanimously held: Taking advantage is a question of world outlook. The party's aim is serving the people, and the idea of taking advantage is diametrically opposed to the party's aim. We cannot infringe upon the glorious image of the party because we are party members. We can only be fighters who spontaneously fight for safeguarding the party's prestige and interest.

While carrying out rectification, the members of the standing committee have also corrected their mistakes. (Li Zhongri), deputy secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee and mayor, has examined, on his own accord, the past mistake of dealing with his children's education through the back door. Deputy Secretary (Huang Dangui) has bought a television set at a cheap price. During the recent campaign of striking blows at economic crimes, he, on his accord, inquired into the origin of the television set and found that a grassroots unit usually brought in television sets at higher prices and sold them at lower prices so as to look after the interests of the leaders. His television set was sold to him in this manner. (Huang) only paid some 220 yuan for his television set. During this rectification meeting, (Huang Dangui) raised this question at the high plane of impure party spirit and carried out self-criticism.

CSO: 4005/1270

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG HOLDS POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK MEETING

HK270327 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A provincial political and legal work conference convened by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee concluded on the afternoon of 26 August after 9 days in session. Responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, and Liang Lingguang were present at the closing session. Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu spoke.

The meeting held: The province's political and economic situation has changed profoundly since the third plenary session, and political and legal work has also gradually embarked on the path of performing according to the law. There has been a notable improvement in social order. Social stability and the masses' sense of security have increased. However, Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao, and the struggle has always been sharp and complex. Political and legal work has faced many complicated new situations and problems since the province instituted its special policies and flexible measures. In view of this new situation, the outstanding tasks in the province's political and legal work for a time to come are as follows:

1. Deal resolute blows to serious economic crime. It is particularly necessary to investigate and handle major and important cases. We must deal severely and swiftly, in accordance with law, with criminals who do serious economic sabotage. Capital punishment must be meted out in the worst cases. We must unswervingly practice the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, and deal blows to economic crime. We must resolutely correct the phenomenon of substituting fines for punishment.

The meeting also held: The whole party should get to work, get a good grasp of solving the problems in a comprehensive way and continue to tidy up social order in the urban and rural areas. This is also an important current task in political and legal work. The focus in this comprehensive treatment is to promote education for young people and juveniles.

CSO: 4005/1270

PARTY AND STATE

26TH LECTURE ON DRAFT REVIEWED CONSTITUTION

OW210825 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0238 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--Twenty-Sixth XINHUA lecture on the draft revised constitution: "Citizens Must Safeguard the Security, Honor and Interests of the Motherland."

The draft revised constitution stipulates: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China are dutybound to safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland; acts damaging to the security, honor and interests of the motherland are prohibited." This stipulation requires us to ardently love our motherland as we do our mothers, and to protect the security, honor and interests of the motherland as we do our eyes.

The Chinese nation has a patriotic tradition. In Chinese history there are many national heroes and noble-minded patriots who defended the honor of the motherland and the dignity of the nation. In our country's modern history in particular, national heroes and noble-minded patriots are as numerous as the stars in the sky. Since the founding of the CPC in 1921, we have inherited and further developed the Chinese people's patriotic tradition. Since the country is the people's country, the people must love and defend it--this should become the concerted action of the people.

In the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, we have made great achievements in socialist revolution and construction. The central task now facing the people of all nationalities throughout the country is to build China step by step into a highly democratic and highly cultured socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defense and modern science and technology. To carry out this great task requires not only stability and unity at home but a stable international environment as well. The danger of war still exists in the present-day world, and aggression and the war against aggression will not disappear by themselves. Therefore, each of our citizens must heighten his vigilance and be ready at all times to participate in the fight to safeguard the security of the motherland. It is also necessary to conscientiously grasp the essence of the stipulations of the draft revised constitution, to step up ideological and political education, to carry forward the fine patriotic and internationalist tradition, to conscientiously fulfill the glorious duty of safeguarding the security, honor and interests of the motherland and to struggle against any acts damaging the security, honor and interests of the motherland.

CSO: 4005/1226

PARTY AND STATE

27TH LECTURE ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW220450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0038 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--The 27th lecture on draft revised constitution: "The National People's Congress is the Highest Organ of State Power."

In our country's state structure, the highest organ of state power is the National People's Congress.

The parliamentarism of bourgeois countries follows the principle of "three separate powers," that is, the mutual checks and balances between the legislative, administrative and judicial branches. They appear to be equal in status, but actually the executive branch often controls the legislative and judicial branches. We practice democratic centralism, that is, the concentration of the highest state power in the National People's Congress. All other high state organs are subordinate to the National People's Congress. The constitution, laws and decrees and resolutions adopted by the National People's Congress must be followed and implemented by all other state organs.

According to the stipulations of the draft revised constitution, the powers and functions of the National People's Congress mainly consist of the following:

--Amending the constitution; to enact laws and decrees.

--Organizing and supervise other high state organs. The National People's Congress elects the chairman and the vice chairman of the People's Republic of China; decides on the choice of the premier of the State Council upon the recommendation of the chairman of the People's Republic of China; decides on the choice of the vice premiers, commissioners of state, ministers, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council upon the recommendation of the premier; elects the chairman of the Central Military Commission; decides on the choice of other members of the Central Military Commission upon the recommendation of the chairman of the commission; elects the president of the Supreme People's Court; and elects the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The National People's Congress has the power to recall or remove from office the above-mentioned persons.

The National People's Congress, when deemed necessary, appoints commissions of inquiry for the investigation of specific questions and makes relevant decisions in the light of the reports of these commissions.

Deputies to the National People's Congress, during its sessions, have the right to forward bills of inquiry, according the procedures prescribed by law, to the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the ministries and commissions under the State Council, which are all under obligation to respond.

--Deciding on major questions of the state. The National People's Congress examines and approves plans of national economic and social development and the reports on their implementation; examines and approves the state budget and the report on its implementation; approves the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government; decides on the establishment of special administrative regions and their rules and regulations; and decides on questions of war and peace.

From the above, it can be seen that the powers of the National People's Congress are extensive. The position of the National People's Congress in our country enables it to exercise the highest state power under the party's leadership.

CSO: 4005/1226

PARTY AND STATE

28TH LECTURE ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW251105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Twenty-Eighth XINHUA lecture on the draft revised constitution: "Legislative Authority and Procedures in Our Country."

According to the provisions of our country's previous constitutions, the NPC exercises legislative authority in the country. However, the draft revised constitution explicitly stipulates that both the NPC and its standing committee exercise legislative authority in the country. This is a very important stipulation.

With the development of socialist revolution and construction, the state urgently needs to issue various types of laws in order to meet needs. However, the NPC meets in session only once a year, and it cannot have too many items on its agenda because each session cannot last too long. Therefore, some laws must be revised or enacted by the NPC standing committee so that they can be enforced.

The draft revised constitution clearly points out in its articles that the NPC and its standing committee jointly exercise legislative authority in the country. On the other hand, it also stipulates that the authority to amend the constitution and to issue and amend basic laws concerning criminal offenses, civil affairs, the structure of the state and other matters continues to belong to the NPC. The NPC standing committee is authorized to enact and amend laws except for those that must be enacted by the NPC, and to partially amend and supplement basic laws enacted by the NPC when the latter is not in session. One important reason for this stipulation in the draft revised constitution is that the NPC is the highest organ of state power.

Our country's laws must be enacted according to the following democratic procedures prescribed by law:

1. Submission of legislative bills: The draft revised constitution stipulates that deputies to the NPC and members of its standing committee have the right to submit, according to procedures prescribed by law, legislative bills within the scope of the functions and powers of the NPC and its standing committee.

2. Examination of bills: Bills submitted to the NPC or its standing committee are referred by the presidium of the NPC or its standing committee to one or more special committees for examination. However, not all legislative bills are to be referred to special committees for examination; some legislative bills submitted may be referred by the presidium of the NPC to the NPC or its standing committee for consideration.

3. Discussion of bills: The NPC and its standing committee give full scope to democracy in discussing legislative bills. Deputies to the NPC and members of its standing committee may express various opinions while discussing bills.

4. Voting on bills: Amendments to the constitution require, for their adoption, a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all the deputies to the NPC. Laws, decrees and other bills require, for their adoption, a simple majority vote of all the deputies to the NPC.

5. Promulgation of laws: When the constitution is adopted, the presidium of the NPC will issue a proclamation for its promulgation. Laws and decrees will be promulgated by the chairman of the state.

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PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' WRITES ON JAPANESE GERM WAR BOOK

HK160807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Dong Ming [5516 3494]: "Fascist Devils' Criminal Record--introducing the Japanese Best-Seller 'The Devils' Banquet'"]

[Text] The new book by the modern Japanese writer Seiichi Morimura "The Devils' Banquet" (its Japanese name is "The Devils' Surfeit") is the best-seller in Japan this year. Without any sham embellishments or exaggerations, the novel records the shocking facts in exposing the brutality of the Japanese imperialist "731 germ war unit of the Guandong Army" in carrying out germ war weapon experiments on Chinese people's bodies in the 1930's and 1940's.

The infamous 731 (Ishii) germ warfare unit was exposed by the Chinese people long ago. However, all those people who unhappily fell into its monster den were killed, and the members of 731 destroyed all the installations and practically all the experimental materials and large amounts of written material. Afterwards, Ishii and others used the experimental data to bargain with the U.S. Army Command and gained an amnesty guarantee that "731 are not to be treated as war criminals;" while the surviving unit members kept their mouths tight shut under the threat of a strict order to "take everything with them to the grave." Because of all these factors, the internal circumstances of the unit were wrapped in mystery for a long time. In May last year, when Morimura published in the press a serialized version of his long novel "Killing Machine," which described the background to unit 731, certain members of the team, presumably conscience-stricken after 37 years, started to blow the gaff. Morimura and others finally found "the road for tracing 731."

Recalling things, Morimura said that when writing this book, "several times he found it difficult to continue," and "wept uncontrollably" over the tragic slaughter of innocent people. Morimura said, in order to "stir the people's conscience," "a reporter responsible for exposing a criminal society must publicly tell the unvarnished truth about how Japanese savagely slaughtered other peoples."

The Japanese Unit 731 was established in 1933 and disbanded in 1945. Its full title was "731st Anti-Epidemic and Water Supply Unit of the Japanese Guandong Army in Manchuria." The unit was located in a single-storey building about 22 kilometers south of Harbin. Within a 6-kilometer radius around this building, there were a prison, an airfield, a power plant and various germ research

institutes, together with barracks for 3,000 Japanese troops. By 1938 this unit had become "the largest germ warfare unit in the world." This gang of devils, under the command of the bloodthirsty germ warfare chief Ishii and others, carried out for a long time the most barbaric and cruel germ warfare experiments in the world.

Here, germs such as plague, cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis, anthrax, and tetanus... were "manufactured" in a never-ending stream from the "germ factories." According to testimony given by members of 731, there were as many as 4,500 "devices for cultivating lice" for spreading plague alone, which had the capacity to produce "several dozen kilograms" of lice in something over 2 months. Countless of our compatriots (there were also some Koreans and Russians) were dissected alive like "logs." According to the records of the Far East International Tribunal alone, over 3,000 people were killed at this place between 1939 and 1945. Former members of 731 have confirmed that the true figure is much higher. The books says that there were usually 200 to 300 people in the prison, and every day 2 or 3 or even 8 were killed on the dissection table. In order to create still more savage lethal weapons, these devils carried out almost unimaginable experiments on a large scale at this place: They injected all kinds of germs into people's bodies "to observe the pathological changes:" they used a separator to carry out blood sampling; they experimented with blood exchanges between humans, horses and monkeys, and also with reversing stomach and intestines, intravenous injections of air, freezing people, and forcing poison gas and smoke into the stomach and lungs... These devils also shut the victims into a vacuum room for so-called vacuum experiments, and took photographs when the victim's internal organs were forced out through the mouth, anus, eyes and ears.

The book quotes the words of members of 731:

"Sometimes we had more than 10 'logs' just expose their buttocks, in order to carry out an experiment in forced infection by poison gas gangrene." A canister containing the germs was exploded very close the victim, upon which "countless canister fragments were embedded in the buttocks of the 'log.'" Amid the screams of pain from the 'log,' the unit members ran across to 'take a look' and determine whether or not the gas gangrene germs had infected the 'log.' Afterwards the 'log' was pushed into a special prison for detailed observation, where a record was kept of events from the time of contracting the disease until death." The devils also treated the victims as "material" for experiments in resistance to flame-throwing weapons and in the lethal qualities of those weapons. At an "experimental site" located at Anda, the Japanese fascists divided the victims into squads of 10, wearing either padded cotton clothes, ordinary army uniforms, or nothing at all. The members of 731 aimed at them with type-38 rifles, and records noted down the clothing penetration performance of these rifles.

According to the recollections of members of 731, there were large numbers of human specimens inside the "exhibition room" of this monster den, such as heads, thighs, internal organs, and fetuses.... Some heads stared angrily, some were a mess of flesh and blood, some had turned black, and some were exposing brain matter... In order to destroy the evidence of the crimes, on the night of 10 August 1945 alone over 1,000 specimens were thrown into the

Songhua River. In order to get hold of healthy and fresh specimens, in 1943 they caught a youth only 12 years old and dissected him alive. "The internal organs such as the intestines, pancreas, liver, kidneys and stomach were removed in proper order from the young person, who was in an attitude of repose, analyzed and weighed one by one and then thrown into a bucket. They were then immediately placed in a large glass vessel containing formalin and sealed tight." "Some of the extracted organs were still in a state of spasm in the formalin."

These bloody facts form only a part of the criminal activities of the inhuman devils of 731. How could a normal person reading this avoid being filled with grief and indignation and find the recital unbearable! Even some former members of 731 could not be aloof and indifferent when thinking on these past events! A former member of 731 said with bitter regret, as he recalled how he had held a stop-watch watching mother and daughter dying of poison gas, with himself recording the event: "No matter how much I regret it now, no matter how much I pray, I can never comfort the dead souls of that mother and daughter, nor can I forgive my own crimes."

It should be pointed out that, as confirmed by former members of 731, many victims in this monster den "remained faithful and unyielding under the cruel punishments of the Kempetai, and they stayed loyal to their own people right unto death." Among these patriots" there were Qiu Side, a Communist Party member from Shandong; Sun Chaoshan, a railway worker, Wu Dianxing, a carpenter, and Zhu Zhimin, a repairman, from Mudanjiang; and Wang Ying, a patriot from Shenyang," and so on. On 10 August 1945, when the devils were destroying the prison, the words "Down with Japanese imperialism!" and "Long live the CPC" were found written in blood in characters 20 mm high on a cement wall. Morimura wrote, this "represented the will of the Chinese people and was an accusation against the evils of fascism and of 731, although the CPC member who wrote this died, he encouraged the prisoners who were coming in all the time, and constantly told of eventual national liberation and the dignity of man."

It was precisely to uphold the dignity of man and to prevent a resurgence of the germ of fascism that the writer offered this book to the people after his painstaking efforts in writing it. Readers go through this book with profound emotion. It is of particularly profound practical significance that it should become the best-seller in Japan this year. The famous Japanese writer Inoue said, after finishing this book, "I ordered myself, 'put it in front of your eyes!' I intend to treat it as a teacher by negative example, so that people will never again descend to be accomplices of the devil." The Japanese Daiei Film Company decided to put the book's contents on the screen. The well-known director Satsuo Yamamoto, who is directing it, said: "The education ministry recently proposed changing 'Aggression Against China' into 'Marching Into China.' This means they do not want to tell the younger generation, who did not know war, about the history of Japan's aggression against China. War turns people into a collection of devils. That is why I have decided to make a film of this book."

The words of Inoue and Satsuo Yamamoto represent the true aspirations of the Japanese people. We wonder how certain officials in the Japanese education ministry will feel after reading this book?!

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON IDEOLOGICAL, MORAL EDUCATION

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[Article by Sha Ying [3097 5391]: "Strengthen Communist Ideological and Moral Education"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] At present, the basic task facing all the people of country and in our party is to build the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The basic characteristics, or, by other names, the core or soul, of socialist spiritual civilization is communist ideology. The ideological system of communism--Marxism--is the most revolutionary and most scientific theory in the history of the human race. We should educate our party members, cadres and the people all over the country in Marxism, fix in their minds of increasingly more people the communist ideal, faith and world outlook and make them resolute in to strive forever for the communist cause of the motherland. Communist morality means that under the guidance of the communist ideological system the new moral concepts are taught to the people in order to fix in their minds some norms governing their actions in their common life, thus each person will consciously handle the relationships between himself and others and between himself and the community and shoulder his due responsibility and duty in accordance with these norms. The basic characteristic of communist morality is proletarian collectivism, of which the main content is the labor attitude of serving the people wholeheartedly and working for the benefits of the community, and a patriotism that is not in conflict with internationalism. In building our socialist spiritual civilization, neither education, science and culture nor ideology and morality should be overemphasized at the expense of the others, but we should not fail to see that the construction of communist ideology determines the nature of our spiritual civilization. At the same time, owing to some historical and practical reasons, at present, we should pay particular attention to building up the ideological and moral aspects of our socialist spiritual civilization. This is of great significance in consolidating our socialist system, establishing new-type social relationships, stirring up our national spirit and ensuring that all our economic and cultural undertakings develop along correct paths.

What, then, are the problems that are worth discussing in strengthening communist ideological and moral education?

//First, in order to build up the socialist spiritual civilization, we should pay attention to what is of basic importance. We should attach importance to carrying out communist ideological and moral education among the broad mass

of people and among the younger generation.// Now some of our youths lack basic theoretical knowledge about Marxism and have no lofty revolutionary ideal. They urgently need to intensify their study of Marxism and arm their minds with a communist world outlook, outlook on life and scientific method. Along all our party members, especially party cadres, it is also necessary to carry out a reeducation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the manner of combining theory with practice since the founding of our country (particularly the practice during the present historical turning point) in order to enable them to firmly foster communist ideology. It is even necessary to restudy Marxism for our old cadres. In the course of intensifying moral education among the party members, cadres and masses of people, we should concretely apply the communist moral principles in the fields of social public morality, professional morality and the morality related to marriage and family. At present we should especially intensify education on morality and virtues among our youngsters.

It is not only necessary but also feasible to carry out communist ideological and moral education among the masses of the people. This is because our socialist society is at a lower stage of communism, where the public ownership of the means of production and the system of distribution according to labor have already been established. One aspect in which this system is fundamentally different from the capitalist system and other exploitation systems is that this system unifies the social, collective and individual interests of the people, and thus the people have common interests. The socialist system can ensure that on the basis of the coinciding basic interests among our people, a common ideal, a common faith, a common moral standard and a common discipline will take shape. The "Resolution" of the 6th plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee points out that "we must strengthen and improve ideological and political work and educate the people and youths in the Marxist world outlook and communist morality; we must persistently carry out the educational policy which calls for an all-round development, morally, intellectually and physically, for being both Red and expert, for the integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants and the combination of mental and physical labor; and we must counter the influence of decadent feudal ideology, overcome the influence of petty-bourgeois ideology and foster the patriotism which puts the interests of the motherland above everything else and the pioneer spirit of selfless devotion to modernization."

//Second, we should distinguish between communist ideological and moral education and socialist policies.// In "On New Democracy," Chairman Mao says, "Beyond all doubt, now is the time to more widely spread communist ideas and put more energy into the study of Marxism-Leninism, or else we shall not only be unable to lead the Chinese revolution forward to the future stage of socialism, but shall also be unable to guide the present democratic revolution to victory. However, we must keep the spreading of communist ideas and propaganda about the communist social system distinct from the practical application of the new-democratic program of action; we must also keep the communist theory and method of investigating problems, undertaking research, handling work and training cadres distinct from the new-democratic line for national culture as a whole. It is undoubtedly inappropriate to mix the two up." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2) By studying the communist ideological system and encouraging communist morality we do not mean that we want to prematurely

carry out the policies that should be carried out at a higher stage of communism. We are now at the lower stage of communism and we can only carry out the policies of a socialist system and act according to the objective law of social development. We should distinguish between the ideological system and the current policies and never confuse them. Now there are a small number of people who think that since we are carrying out the policy of distribution according to labor at the present stage, we should not strengthen communist ideological and moral education or encourage the communist attitude toward labor and unselfishness; for by so doing we will be "transcending the historical stage." This is a kind of muddled idea. In our work, we should resolutely implement the policy of distribution according to labor and should not advocate that "revolutionary spirit is omnipotent" or practice the asceticism related to material enjoyment and egalitarianism. However, at the same time we should also teach the people that they must foster a lofty ideal, unify their personal interests with the collective ones and put the interests of the society and of the collective first. Since we educated people in communist ideology as far back as during the period of the new democratic revolution, why should we not encourage communist ideology and morality now when we have entered socialism and have carried out decades of construction and have created much better conditions than those in the past? We should highly praise the communist work style and properly carry out some voluntary labor without remuneration, vigorously learn from Le Feng's spirit and loudly praise those "March 8th Red-Banner Pacesetters," "Young Shock Workers," model workers, three-good students and the advanced individuals and collectives that have emerged on various fronts, in order to spread the communist spirit that is shining bright in these people.

//Third, we should strive to propagate communist ideology and morality and at the same time we should continuously enrich and develop communist ideology and morality.// We must propagate communist ideology and morality, expand the area they cover, increase their impact and strengthen their guiding position in the ideological field. Some people have willfully or unwittingly weakened the education of Marxist theory, have looked down on or neglected ideological and political work and have attached no importance to the propaganda and education of communist morality. This is an erroneous view. During the prolonged process of the revolutionary struggle, our party has taken on a full set of fine traditions and work styles, such as linking theory with practice, mass line, criticism and self-criticism, a strong sense of organization and discipline and the spirit of hard struggle and not being apprehensive of giving away lives. While carrying out ideological and moral education among the masses of people, we should pay attention to carrying out education about the revolutionary tradition and work style. In carrying out communist ideological and moral education, we should correctly explain the meaning of the communist ideology and morality and should not distort them. At the same time, we should do this in combination with the practice and we should not mechanically teach what is said in books but should explain and develop the tenet and essences of this ideology and morality. Marxist theory and communist morality are not stereotyped things and they will continue to be enriched and developed. Along with the progress of the times and the development of the socialist revolution and construction in our country, new situations and problems will continuously crop up and new experiences will continuously be gained. We

should analyse the new situation, problems and experiences, solve the new problems and sum up the new experiences. We should enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought by adding to it new conclusions and new theses. The development of the communist ideology in China depends on how it is combined with China's practice and history. If it is satisfactorily combined with them and can meet the needs of the society and the people, it will develop quickly. Hasn't the 6th plenary session's resolution on certain historical questions since the founding of the PRC enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has formulated a correct ideological, political and organizational line, scored many new achievements and acquired many new experiences. Are these experiences not worth our summing up in order to continue to enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought!

//Fourth, propaganda of and education about the communist ideology and morality must be carried out in close combination with the development of education, science and culture.// The two aspects of the spiritual civilization do differ from one another in nature, but they are not isolated from one another. On the contrary, they penetrate into and influence one another and promote each other's development. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques upheld that "the more knowledge people had, the more reactionary they will become," implemented an obdurate policy and discriminated against intellectuals. This was extremely absurd. Of course, viewed individually, people cannot be regarded as necessarily being more politically conscious and more moral if they acquire more knowledge. However, viewed as a whole, scientific and cultural knowledge is closely related to political ideology and ethical virtues. Take the relationships between knowledge and morality for example; a certain extent of scientific and cultural knowledge is the prerequisite and basis for understanding and practicing morality. The acquisition of a certain extent of scientific and cultural knowledge facilitates the distinction between rights and wrongs, truth and falsehood, good and evil and beauty and ugliness, and thus enables people to make a correct choice. The raising of the level of education, science and culture will vigorously promote the development of people's political consciousness and moral standard. At the same time, the acquisition of the communist ideological consciousness and noble moral quality will inevitably stimulate the development of people's abilities and wisdom. Therefore, in the process of building up socialist spiritual civilization, neither aspect should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. We should strive to fix the communist ideal, faith and world outlook in a widespread manner among all members of the community, make them foster noble moral concepts and work styles and heighten their sense of organization and discipline as well as raise the scientific, cultural and health standards of the whole nations. For example, in carrying out our educational work, we should avoid the following two erroneous tendencies: The first is putting one-sided emphasis on education in cultural and scientific knowledge (intellectual education) while neglecting education in politics, ideology and morality (moral education), thus confusing the demarcation line in the socialist spiritual civilization; the second is turning moral education into empty preachings that are divorced from scientific knowledge and paying no attention to permeating moral education into the processes of teaching various kinds of cultural and scientific knowledge. We thought that only by permeating the two aspects one into another, closely combining them and making

them promote one another could we successfully coordinate the two aspects and achieve twice the result with half the effort. In all the various educational work, cultural and propaganda activities, we should strengthen the guidance of the communist ideology and the propaganda of communist ideology and morality. In carrying out the education and propaganda of communist ideology and morality, we should also pay attention to raising the masses of people's scientific, cultural and health standards, developing a diversified cultural life, creating clean and beautiful surroundings and cultivating good hygiene habits.

//Fifth, communist ideological and moral education is a long-term arduous task and we should bring into play the strength of the whole party and the whole community in carrying out this education.// The content of these two aspects of spiritual education is very wide-ranging and rich. Ours is a country with a population of 1 billion people, of whom 800 million are peasants. We should educate our cadres and our broad masses of people in communist ideology and morality, and at the same time, we should climb the peaks of ideological theory, science, technology, literature, art.... Viewed in this way, we see that we still have to study quite a large number of complicated problems in exploring the depth, width and height of the socialist spiritual civilization and in finding the ways to popularize and improve it. In the course of study, exploration and practice, we should act according to the objective law and our national conditions and continuously sum up experience. Only by so doing can we smoothly develop the socialist spiritual civilization and avoid undergoing great twists and turns. The construction of socialist spiritual civilization is a very arduous task. Taking the strengthening of the party's ideological and political work as a mere example, it demands educating the broad rank of cadres and the broad masses of people in revolutionary ideology, spirit and morality. This is a major task that all areas, all departments and all units must fulfill. However, it is also a very difficult task to fulfill. That is why we should bring the strength of the whole party and the whole community in building up spiritual civilization. Under the leadership of the party, all the trades and professions at all the frontlines should vigorously take part in fulfilling this task, make efforts to find the law governing their work and vigorously develop wide-ranging activities among the masses (for example, the "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities, the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities and the formulation of "agreed regulations for the behavior of village people"). The educational, ideological, theoretical and cultural departments have especially important tasks to fulfill. We should use our newspapers, journals, broadcasts, TV, publications... to vigorously and constantly prepare public opinion. We should steadfastly praise fine people and fine deeds, propagate fine thoughts and fine practices, rectify the party work style, cultivate the healthy trend and encourage people to vigorously progress. At the same time we should also expose and criticize erroneous ideological tendencies and unhealthy trends and practices.

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PARTY AND STATE

PRC PHILOSOPHY JOURNAL DISCUSSES MORALITY

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[Article by Li Qi [2621 1142]: "Moral Requirements"]

[Text] At present, some comrades believe that we should apply moral requirements on members of the CPC and CYL. But they also think that it will be too harsh if we set such demands on people of the whole country. To a certain extent, such a view is understandable. However, it does not completely conform with present reality. The reason why they have such an idea is mainly that during the 10 chaotic years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" sabotaged communist moral principles and confused people's moral concepts so that some people yield to certain unhealthy moral phenomena. Apart from that, the fact that the communist moral system is not sufficiently specific and complete is another reason giving rise to this idea. Some people are not clear about the specific contents of communist morality. They talk about lofty moral paragons of Communist Party members, and they think that it is a harsh requirement to be applied to them and that it is difficult for them to attain such an objective. Actually, this is a misunderstanding. Communist morality as a kind of social ethics objectively reflects socioeconomic relations of the public ownership system (including the system of collective ownership by laborers). Communist moral principles and standards are a kind of principled and objective requirement. However, when they turn into an individuals' moral practice, they will, in light of the individuals' political consciousness and moral awareness, manifest the most rudimentary and the highest moral requirements and different kinds of moral state and styles. The reason why we should apply high moral requirements on Communist Party members is that since they are conscientious vanguard fighters of the proletariat, their communist moral principles, that is, political and moral requirements stipulated in the party's programs and constitution, should be higher than citizens in general. Communist moral principles stipulated in the party constitution reflect both the objective requirements of the proletarian revolution and the subjective requirements of Communist Party members as proletarian vanguard fighters. When a Communist Party member joins the party, he takes the oath that he will adopt the highest standard of communist morality, consciously and voluntarily strive for the interests of the people with the spirit of self-sacrifice and consciously observe the strict discipline of the party. Of course, we should not ask citizens in general to comply with the moral requirements put forth by the party organizations. However, a common member of the socialist society can also apply the highest moral requirements to himself and demonstrate his

loftiest moral characteristics in the environment of social life and moral practice due to his high political consciousness. Chan Yanfei, an ordinary female worker in Shanghai, is a person of this type. Although she was 5 months pregnant, she was brave enough to jump into a river to rescue a drowning man. When people asked her why she did so, she replied: "Since there was still a gleam of hope for the drowning man, and because he was in mortal danger, it would have been wrong for me not to rescue him. This is the fundamental morality of a person in the society." The "fundamental morality of a person in the society" which she mentioned here is the rudimentary requirement and fundamental standard of communist morality. We have recently heard from time to time of deeds of sacrificing one's life for the sake of others; deeds characterized by lofty morals. This shows that the problem of higher or lower moral requirements is determined by the consciousness of the individuals concerned and the demands they set on themselves. Judged from the angle of ethics, it is a question of the moral system the ideological level and the moral style.

I

Various social forms have their own moral systems. The so-called moral systems means the ideology of morality composed of moral ideals, criterion, principles, standards, characteristics and so forth which are determined by particular economic relationships and the social system. Moral ideals and criterion run through all moral principles, standards and characteristics. These factors are methodocially arranged and governed by certain logical relations. They can manifest a certain social nature and the spirit of the times. Therefore, we should say that the moral system is a reflection of certain social forms and objective demands set by a certain socioeconomic basis and social system on the members of the society and that a moral system is not established by people indiscriminately. Therefore, different social forms have different moral systems. For instance, the moral system of the capitalist society is the moral system of individualism with selfishness as its kernel, whereas the moral system of the socialist society is the communist moral system, with serving the people wholeheartedly and the collective spirit as its kernel. The communist moral system is composed of various factors in a systematic and organized way. The highest level of the communist moral system is the moral ideal of serving the people selflessly and wholeheartedly. It is an ideal characteristic of communist morality which is both abstract and specific. It is an ideal which should be realized in practical life bit by bit. However, it is difficult for us to realize such an ideal perfectly well. The activities of "serving the people" are limitless and boundless. However, this ideal should be gradually realized by the people's limited acts in their practical life. The second level is collectivism's moral criteria, that is, individual interests should be subordinated to the collective interests of the society and state. This is objectively demanded by the relationship between the socialist society based on public ownership and individual members. Collectivism and the spirit of serving the people ask themselves in various important ways. They are the fundamental moral principles--the social ethics of loving the motherland, people, labor, science and socialism. This is the third level of the communist moral system. The criteria of serving the people and collectivism and the moral principles of five loves should be implemented in the various social activities of all members of the society. These specific moral

standards--political and vocational morals, regulation and social public life and marital and family morality--are the fourth and lowest level of the communist moral system. The so-called lowest level means specific moral standards or requirements which directly guide people's various social actions. For example, cadres should show concern for the masses, maintain close links with the masses, be honest in performing their official duties, set good examples and be good public servants of the people. Workers should love labor, have the sense of being the masters of their own affairs to do their work well, endeavor to master techniques, be hardworking and thrifty, take the factories as their own families, respect masters workers and take good care of apprentices, unite as one and help each other, observe labor discipline, accomplish work tasks and guarantee both quality and quantity. Peasants should love the collectives, get rich through labor, unite as one and help each other, support peasant households with material difficulties, study cultural and scientific knowledge and change prevailing habits and customs. Soldiers should love the people, defend the motherland, obey orders, comply with orders in all their actions, fear neither hardship nor death, be brave and indomitable and promote fraternal unity to fight against the enemy. Commercial workers should take the needs of customers into consideration, provide people with convenience and work enthusiastically and patiently. Scientific and literary as well as art workers should be responsible for their achievements in scientific research and literary and art creation and pay attention to social effects. All these moral requirements are a work discipline which all trades and services should observe and are also their work style and the embodiment of communist morality. They are imbued with the spirit of serving the people and collectivism and are also feasible guidance for practical life. Besides, there are other kinds of moral factors described as moral characteristics, such as honesty, bravery, uprightness, modesty and so forth. To achieve some of these moral characters, children should be strictly and carefully nurtured and trained. However, moral characteristics are always related to moral principles and standards. They are achieved through continuous training and cultivation in a life of social practice. Therefore, they are not independent parts, but indispensable factors in the structure of the moral system. Moral characteristics are a manifestation of personal qualities and factors contributing to the formation of the characteristics of the moral style.

Our purpose in dividing the moral system into several levels is to understand more clearly the moral requirements and define moral concepts more accurately so that we can arrange the logistical relations between abstractness and concreteness in a more proper rather than an absolute way. For instance, serving the people wholeheartedly is both a moral ideal and a moral standard. Lei Feng and those who learn from him find it a pleasure to help others. When people thank them for their help, they always say: "This is what we should do." They put the moral ideal of serving the people into practice. The point of "serving the people" has been included in regulations and pledges of a number of service trades. However, the moral standard of "serving the people" under all circumstances cannot fully reflect the implications of moral ideals. The moral standard of "serving the people" can only be a part of the moral ideals which have been realized. However, the moral ideal of serving the people wholeheartedly is the kernel of all principles and standards of communist morality. This is also the case with the moral criteria of collectivism. The moral criteria of collectivism is the criteria of all moral standards and

principles. They can also be regarded as moral standards. For instance, we should uphold the principle of "putting public interests before self-interests," "putting others before oneself," "working selflessly" and so forth. However, a collective spirit is the principle of communist morality and the guiding principle of moral standards. It should permeate all moral spheres. For instance, the problems of marriage and family are private matters which seem to be irrelevant to the interests of the society and state. In previous ethical works, they were called "private morals." Actually, marital and family morals are closely related with the interests of the society and the state. The marital and family morals have had very important influence on the general mood of society, social order and the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Their influence on the healthy growth of the new generations should not be ignored. Therefore, the marital and family morals are not merely ethical relationships between individual persons. Family members should fulfill their duty to the society and families as small collective units should also do the same. Therefore, the collective spirit should permeate marital and family morals and love should be based on the endeavor of a common cause. While handling the problems of marriage, we should take their influence on the society into consideration. People are not allowed to marry or divorce hastily and regard this as a private matter. We should establish family relations based on unity, democracy, harmony and happiness and all families should fulfill their duty to the society.

With regard to the development of morals, the system of communist morality is the most up-to-date, advanced and supreme. For the exploiting classes, the communist morality of selflessness, serving the people wholeheartedly and collectivism is too high to reach and abide by. For the proletariat and members of socialist society, communist morality is the highest moral ideal and principle and is a feasible moral standard. It is an objective demand set on members of the society by the economic foundation of socialist society. However, no matter how specific moral standards are, they are not as detailed and specific as laws. They are only a principle which can readjust various relations. All these objective moral requirements can be made specific only in people's moral practice. Therefore, the subjective moral requirements in practice always exceed specific moral standards (such as "regulations" and "pledges"). We should create a moral style which manifests communist moral ideals.

II

Some comrades call moral style the moral realm. Actually, "style" and "realm" are borrowed words which manifest people's moral level and spiritual traits. They are interchangeable. However, I believe that "style" has broader implications. Apart from the moral level and ideological state, it can demonstrate an individuals' moral conduct and special characteristics. Moral style, in the situation of the individuals concerned having a certain understanding of the communist moral system, is a manifestation of subjective moral demands on individual. Different moral levels and various kinds of moral styles can be manifested due to individuals' different living conditions, political consciousness, working environment, hobbies, education, characteristics, moral consciousness (demands on oneself) and so forth. The forms of moral style includes moral understanding, moral feelings, moral practice and moral will, therefore, moral style is influenced by an individuals' world outlook, outlook on life, political

beliefs and political consciousness. People with a communist world outlook, communist outlook on life and communist beliefs are determined to strive for the realization of communist ideals and they will never hesitate to sacrifice their lives. Therefore, people with a higher consciousness of communist morality will set upon themselves higher moral requirements. When Comrade Mao Zedong talked about the lofty communist morality and style of Comrade Bethune, he said: "Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his great sense of responsibility in his work and his warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people." He added: "He was a doctor, the art of healing was his profession and he was constantly perfecting his skill, which stood very high in the Eighth Route Army's Medical Service. His example is an excellent lesson to those people who wish to change their work the moment they see something different and for those who despise technical work as being of no consequence or as promising no future." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, pp 337-338) This showed the lofty communist morality and moral style of an international communist. His lofty moral style was demonstrated in his "great sense of responsibility" and "warm-heartedness." Due to the fact that he had high proletarian political consciousness and firm communist beliefs, he showed warm-heartedness toward all comrades and people and great sense of responsibility in his work. Lenin said: "Striving for the consolidation and accomplishment of the communist cause is the basis of communist morality." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 355) In other words, a high level of communist morality is built on the basis of a high consciousness of the moral principles of communism and collective moral principles. Doing one's work well should be regarded as the minimum requirement of communist morality. When one fully realizes the importance of his work to the communist cause and socialist construction, he will enhance his sense of responsibility for his work and set moral demands on himself, do everything possible to bring his wisdom and ability into full play and make outstanding contributions to the society. Therefore, he will develop a high level of communist morality. Comrade Zhou Enlai described the spirit of Lei Feng as a "communist style which puts public interests at the fore without taking private interest into account." Comrade Tao Zhu said: "I believe that communist style should be a style which asks less from others and gives more to people. The so-called communist style should be a style which fears no sacrifice in striving for the interests of the people." They talked of a lofty style. The communist moral system includes the spirit of self-sacrifice which is the highest moral system of the contemporary period. Lofty style does not refer to an individuals' ability and contributions. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We must learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him. With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 621) He explained the matter very clearly. People's high-level of communist morality is not determined by whether they have great or small ability, but by whether they can proceed from the spirit of absolute selflessness to contribute all to communist cause. In so doing, such people will attain fairly high communist moral levels.

What are the minimum requirements of communist morality? How should the lower requirements be upgraded to the higher ones? While talking about the sense of

responsibility, Comrade Xie Zuezai divided it into high-level and low-level sense of responsibility. I believe such a view might help us understand moral style. He said: "'To be willing to work' means having a sense of responsibility. There are two kinds of sense of responsibility: 1) I am responsible for the work assigned to me, but I will not bother about things which do not concern me. 2) I am responsible for the revolution. Therefore, I should manage to accomplish the tasks even if they are not assigned to me. The former sense of responsibility is a low-level one whereas the latter is a high-level one. Only by having a high-level sense of responsibility, will we be always 'willing to work,' do our job well and constantly enhance our ability." "Sense of responsibility" is the minimum requirement of communist morality. If one can fulfill the tasks assigned to him, it means he has attained the minimum moral requirement. However, if he is indifferent to work which is not assigned to him, it means he has not fully or clearly understood to whom he is responsible or why he should be responsible. In other words, he still lacks the sense of responsibility as a master of the socialist society. Therefore, this sense of responsibility will not last long unless the low-level is developed to a high-level. If one is responsible for the revolution and cultivates a sense of responsibility of being the master of socialist society, does his own job devotedly, conscientiously endeavors to gain professional proficiency, constantly enhances his efficiency in work and continuously accomplishes his tasks outstandingly, he will attain the high level of communist morality. The crux of this matter lies in whether one has fully understood the social significance of his work. Only after realizing his social responsibility can he cultivate a great sense of responsibility to strive for the realization of lofty social ideals.

A sense of responsibility reflects one's attitude toward social collectives. This is also a kind of moral standard in the bourgeois moral system. However, the lower level of the sense of "responsibility" in the communist moral system is much loftier than high moral level in the bourgeois moral system, because they are completely different in nature. For example, a matter-of-fact attitude is a lofty national tradition of the Americans. Being responsible for one's work and attaching importance to efficiency is an indispensable attitude in life for the bourgeois individuals who are striving for personal success. This can also be called a high moral level in the individualist moral system. However, this particular character is determined by free competition under the private ownership system of capital, because work efficiency of an enterprise is connected with profits and the success or failure of capitalist competition. Whether one is responsible for one's work is a matter of vital importance, and a matter which will determine whether one will retain one's job. Therefore, although being responsible for one's work is a point of moral excellence of the capitalist society, its starting point and aim are based on personal interests. It is only a high moral level in the individualist moral system. The sense of responsibility for one's own job in the communist moral system is based on the collective interests and the collective moral principles of "putting public interests before self-interest," "putting public interests to the fore without taking self-interest into consideration" or "selflessness." Therefore, personal interests can be sacrificed. Of course, not all people with a communist moral style are completely free from the influence of the remnants of the individualistic moral system. However, their main ideas and

deeds belong to the communist moral system. Therefore, one's communist style is connected with the influence on one's mind of the remnants of the moral ideas of the exploiting class. When one is strongly influenced by the individualistic moral ideas of the exploiting class, one's understanding and consciousness of communist morality may be weakened and the level of one's moral conduct may be lowered. On the contrary, if a person is not strongly influenced by individualistic moral ideas, his level of understanding and consciousness of communist morality may be high and his moral style as demonstrated in moral practice may be lofty. Therefore, we now know the way to develop the lower level of communist moral style to the higher one. In other words, with education by the party and the support of the public opinion of the society, we should consciously fight against the influence of the individualistic moral system, do our best to overcome bourgeois individualistic ideology and raise our communist ideological consciousness. We should foster a strong will of striving for the communist cause in our practical life and start with small things in adhering to the practice of doing good turns for the people and for socialist construction. By so doing, we will gradually enhance the level of our communist ideological realm and moral style. Therefore, we should explicitly point out, in looking at opinions on morality, that selfish outlook and conduct are the kernel of the bourgeois individualist moral system and they cannot be tolerated even at the lowest level of communist morality.

III

There are higher and lower levels of moral style and the moral system is also divided into advanced and backward. The relationships between various factors in the moral style and moral system are a question of how an individual's subjective demands conform with the objective requirements the social moral principles and standards. In other words, this is also a question of how to turn the objective requirements of the social moral principles and standards into the individual moral subjective demands and practice of the members of the society. Moral principles and standards are fundamental stipulations whereas a moral style is a moral principle and a standard of individual moral conduct (practice) reflected in the specific ideological realm and state of mind. Such a state of mind reflects the fact that this particular individual has considerable understanding and cherishes affection for the objective requirements of the moral principles and standards. Therefore, with the raising of the individual's political consciousness, his understanding and affection for morals and the level of his moral style will also be enhanced. This particular individual might also achieve the greatest deeds and the loftiest human characteristics in fulfilling the ideals of morality.

The formation of the communist moral style is a complicated epistemological process and also a process of arduous struggle. In particular, as our country is now going through a new period, we should especially recognize this, through the 10 chaotic years, the principles of communist morality, were severely damaged and people's concept of communist morality was thrown into confusion. Apart from this, to carry out our socialist modernization more effectively, we must implement an open-door policy and pursue the practice of reforming the domestic economy and this will inevitably usher in the influence of the moral systems of bourgeois individualism and egoism. Therefore, a process is

needed to popularize the masses' understanding of the inevitability and necessity of communist ideology. We have previously mentioned that the communist moral system is an inevitable reflection of the economic relationships of the socialist public ownership system (including the system of collective ownership by the laborers. While sticking to the open-door policy toward foreign countries, we should carry out propaganda and education on communist morality and stress the necessity of applying moral requirements to people of various nationalities throughout the country. Communist ideas and morality are an ideological guarantee for the socialist orientation of the modernization program, and the main contents of the socialist spiritual civilization and the spiritual force which resists the corrosion of bourgeois ideology. Therefore, in the process of implementing various social policies and carrying out education, we should integrate our efforts with education on communist morality to enhance the understanding of the broad masses of people in this respect. At the same time, we should advocate the practice of working out specific moral standards in various fields of social life so that people will realize that the objective requirements of communist morality are both feasible and necessary. To enhance people's understanding of communist morality, we should carry out extensive propaganda work to let people know of some examples and models who have a deep understanding and have practiced the principles of communist morality. For example, deeds recounted in the book "People Who Compose Songs of Communist Triumph" are beneficial to deepening people's understanding of communist morality. From now on, we should continuously edit and publish various materials and books which recount moral deeds. This will not only help people enhance their understanding of communist morality and arouse their affection for morals, but also substantiate and amplify the objective requirements of the communist moral system. As long as people enhance and deepen their understanding of the moral principles and standards, they will set higher moral demands on themselves. It is obvious that a dialectical relationship between the objective requirements of the society and an individual's subjective requirements exists between the moral system and the moral style. The process of motion of such a dialectical relationship is precisely the process of extensively developing and enhancing communist morality.

It is not difficult for a person to do something good. It is more praiseworthy if he can persist in doing so for a long time and do good things all his life. We should persist in doing good things, no matter how common and petty they are. By so doing, we will cultivate a lofty communist morality and moral style. However, it is not easy for us to protractedly stick to the communist moral principles under all circumstances. We will inevitably encounter various kinds of obstructions and struggles. This is because moral conduct is always connected with a number of complicated personnel relationships and matters of right and wrong. When we are doing something, people with a sense of social responsibility and communist morality might support and encourage us. Some people with individualistic ideas and those who oppose communist morality might obstruct, oppose, mock and retaliate against us. Did some people not make some sarcastic comments on Chen Yanfei's lofty moral conduct of rescuing others at the risk of her life? Therefore, in the present historical stage socialism, the practice of communist morality will encounter various kinds of struggles. In particular, one needs courage for struggle and a strong will and the spirit of selflessness and self-sacrifice in order to pursue moral conduct of producing the public property of the socialist

society and exposing bad people and bad deeds in the interest of the socialist construction. It is obvious that the process of turning the objective requirements of the principles and standards of communist morality into individuals' moral conduct and moral style is a very acute and complicated process of struggle. Take the TV play "The Girl Who Sells Large Flat Bread" as an example. The leading character in the play goes through a number of struggles in order to fulfill moral requirements of doing her own job well and serving the people at her ordinary post. Her colleagues make sarcastic comments, customers criticize her, her boy friend misunderstands her and her mother despises the service trade. All these make her nearly break off amiable relations with her friends. However, she never becomes dejected. She pursues the spirit of fraternal unity, and takes active measures to enlighten and educate young staff members in the shop so that they keep their minds on their work and improve their labor and work style. To satisfy the needs of the masses, the shop increases the variety of food, expands its scope of services and delivers food to the doorstep in order to make things convenient for the masses. Such an act has been praised by the broad masses of people. At the same time, this changes some people's exploiting class ideas of looking down upon service trades. However, she never adopts methods of struggle of rebuking and blaming these people. Instead she sets an example with her own conduct and adopts methods of persuasion and education to help staff members and workers as well as the masses solve practical difficulties. She is praised by the masses because she educates those people with backward ideas so that they enhance their understanding of the social significance of service trades. This shows that moral practice and the formation of people's moral style have to undergo a complete process of struggle. Hence, the style of communist morality is characterized by staunch militancy. In the process of struggle to pursue moral practice, people reform both the subjective and objective world. The minimum requirements of the communist moral system will be gradually enhanced in people's constant practice and the ideals of communist morality will be continuously realized in people's practice. Therefore, the process of moral practice is the process of turning moral ideals into reality. Moral ideals are a moral orientation which guides and encourages people to make process. Specific moral standards permeated with moral ideals are also practical and feasible moral requirements. Therefore, communist morality as morals of a socialist society is completely in accord with the economic foundation of socialist society. This, just as Engels pointed out in his "Anti-Duhring," is the "morality which contains the most elements promising permanence, which, in the present, represents the overthrow of the present, represents the future, and therefore the proletarian morality." ("Anti-Duhring," p 99) Proletarian morality is social morality which is devoid of private property (means of production) and the exploiting system. To the capitalist society, this represents the future morality. Therefore, the objective requirements of such a moral system cannot be lowered. Actually, the level of moral practice of those who have sufficient understanding of communist morality always exceeds the requirements of specific moral standards.

At present, our country has entered a new historical period. A new situation has occurred and our economic policies have also changed. All these are determined by the development of socialist society in our country. However, our economic relations based on public ownership of the socialist society or economic foundation have not changed at all. In his report on the work of the

government delivered at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC held in 1981, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Socialist agriculture was established in China long ago, and it has since been consolidated. The broad masses of peasants have an immense reservoir of enthusiasm for socialism. On the one hand, they want to stick to the path of socialist collectivization of agriculture, to public ownership of land and other basic means of production. On the other hand, they demand an end to the overconcentration of power in the managerial system and arbitrary directions in the sphere of production, and an end to egalitarianism and a number of irrational burdens in the sphere of distribution." He added: "We must earnestly study and review the new conditions and problems that have emerged in the course of practice, adhere unwaveringly to the path of socialist collectivization and public ownership of land and other basic means of production, adhere unswervingly to the system of production responsibility in agriculture, and strive to improve the different types of responsibility system and our other rural economic policies." He explicitly pointed out that the guiding principle of the socialist agricultural economy, that is, the public ownership of agricultural farmland and basic means of production, remains unchanged and so does the path of agricultural collectivization. What are the new reforms and changes of our economic policies? This only refers to the problem of irrational structure of the previous management system, direction in the sphere of production and burdens in the sphere of distribution. However, public ownership by the socialist society as our basic economic relationship remains unchanged. We reiterate this in the draft of the revised constitution and in its general principles. Article 6 of the draft of the revised constitution says: "The basis of the socialist economic system of the PRC is socialist public ownership of the means of production, that, ownership by the whole people, and collective ownership by the working people. The socialist economic system has abolished the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" Article 17 points out: "The state plans the national economy on the basis of socialist public ownership. It ensures the proportionate and coordinated development of the national economy through the comprehensive balancing of economic plans, with regulation by market mechanism as a subsidiary." "Public ownership system," "collectivization of agriculture" and "planned economy" are the material bases of the communist moral system of the socialist society. The collective principle of communist morality is fully in accord with the basic requirements of the socialist economic foundation. At present, the problem facing us is how to specifically implement the principles of communist morality in various fields so that the communist moral system will be improved. In the process of strengthening education on communist ideals and morals, we should see to it that the principles and standards of communist morality can easily be turned into the moral requirements on the part of the broad masses of people so that they will play a better role in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

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PARTY AND STATE

'DAZHONG RIBAO' ON CLASS STRUGGLE IN NEW SITUATION

HK271122 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Zhao Mingyi [6392 2494 5030] and Cheng Shaochen [4453 4801 5256]:
"Correctly Understand the Class Struggle in the New Situation"]

[Text] This was pointed out in the "Resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC": "Class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. However, owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out. It is imperative to maintain a high level of vigilance and conduct effective struggle against all those who are hostile to socialism and try to sabotage it in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and in community life." Practice shows that the above basic assessment of the class struggle during a period of development in our country's socialist society and the basic policy for dealing with the class struggle as mentioned in the "resolution" were entirely correct. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the focus of the party's work has been gradually shifted to socialist modernization and the party has decided to carry out the policies of opening the door externally and enlivening the economy internally. Under this new historical development, many new, specific conditions have appeared in class struggle. We must take the "resolution" as our guide in correctly understanding and handling the class struggle in the new situation.

This was pointed out in the "Decision on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere" promulgated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council: What is particularly appalling is that in the past few years, there has been a marked increase in serious criminal activities such as smuggling, trade in smuggled goods, corruption, profiteering, deception and the stealing of property belonging to the state and the collective, and such activities were rampant among a few functionaries in some localities. These activities seriously damaged the economy and were often carried out by a few functionaries of state organs. Enterprises and establishments in collaboration with some lawless persons in society. Sometimes they were carried out in the name of the state or collective and were even supported by some leading cadres. The

situation is much more serious than that during the movements against the three evils and against the five evils launched in 1952. If allowed to spread unchecked, it will seriously jeopardize the future of our country's socialist cause. The serious criminal activities in the economic field are a salient feature of the class struggle in the current new situation. Some specific historical conditions have determined that this struggle will invariably be underway on a long-term basis, take a tortuous path and be complicated in nature. We must attach great importance to it.

In the current new situation, class struggle is an equally salient feature in the political, ideological and cultural spheres. While hitting at the criminal activities in the economic field, we must fight against corrosion in the political, ideological and cultural spheres. Spiritual pollution and poisoning are closely related to economic crimes. The bourgeoisie will first make a breakthrough in the ideological sphere and destroy the spiritual line of defense in order to disintegrate the ranks of our cadres and people. The obscene literary and artistic works and the bourgeois decadent way of life are precisely the major media of bourgeois decadent thinking. Numerous facts show that the criminals who had been corrupted by the bourgeoisie were the first to be corroded ideologically and were confused by the capitalist decadent thinking, became extreme individualists bent solely on profit and were self-centered, so that they suffered a crushing defeat in the face of the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. For this reason, it is imperative to fight against corrosion in the political, ideological and cultural spheres in order to carry out class struggle in the economic fields through to the end.

Class struggle in the new situation absolutely does not occur by change. It has deep roots socially, historically and ideologically. There are both internal and external causes. The conditions of the Chinese mainland show that: First, the exploiters have been eliminated as classes, but their remnants have not been completely wiped out. There still are counterrevolutionaries, enemy spies, criminals disrupting social order, degenerates, offenders guilty of graft, embezzlement and profiteering, remnants of the "gang of four" and remnants of the old exploiting classes. Second, the ideological influence of exploiters will continue to exist for a long time and will be reflected in varying degrees as a force of habit among the people and the party members and cadres. The conditions outside the Chinese mainland show that: First, our socialist country is still encircled by imperialism and capitalism. The struggle between socialism and capitalism will continue to exist. The foreign bourgeoisie tries to infiltrate our country economically, politically, ideologically, culturally and in life style through various channels, in an attempt to make our country go through "peaceful evolution." Second, in the parts of our country which have not yet been liberated, the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes occupy a dominant position and come into contact with us in one way or another every day, so that struggle goes on in different forms. This determines that the class struggle in our country will still be carried out on a long-term basis, take a tortuous path and be complicated in nature. For this reason, we must heighten our vigilance and avoid being bogged down consciously or unconsciously in the theory that class struggle has died out; however, we should not be frightened out of our wits and get nervous, otherwise we will make mistakes of broadening the scope of

class struggle. We should bear in mind the lessons learned in these two aspects.

If so, what is the difference between the class struggle in the current new situation and the former practice of "taking class struggle as the key link"? This is a real problem about which many people are concerned. First, in the past, class struggle was taken as the principal contradiction and the elimination of exploiters as classes was not recognized. Now, our party has openly announced that the exploiters have been eliminated as classes, that class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction and that the principal contradiction in our country is the contradiction between the people's ever-growing demand for better material and cultural lives and the weak productive forces in society. Second, in the past, class struggle was regarded as being present everywhere, at all times, throughout the historical period of socialism and in all aspects of community life and that everything is related to class struggle. At present, the "Resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC" has solemnly pointed out that class struggle will continue to exist only within certain limits for a long time. These limits refer to the class struggle against the various kinds of activities carried out by the above-mentioned five kinds of elements and two kinds of remnants against the socialist cause, and the struggle of the proletarian ideology against the feudalist and capitalist ideas among the people. Furthermore, during the "great cultural revolution," the concept of "peaceful evolution" had been discriminately used and linked with "taking class struggle as the key link," and the danger of "peaceful evolution" was described as imminent nationwide restoration of capitalism. Now, we have acquired an accurate understanding of the danger of "peaceful evolution": We must confirm the existence of the danger of "peaceful evolution" and must neither let it go unchecked nor lower our guard against it. We must also see clearly that the phenomena of corruption leading to "peaceful evolution" are only an adverse current and that it is entirely possible for us to repulse all kinds of attacks of the class enemies at home and abroad and to win victories in our fight against capitalist corrosion. Lastly, in the past, when the danger inside the party was mentioned, it was said that the key was with the leadership. This meant that it was necessary to ferret out and struggle against the "capitalist roaders" at all levels. But, the meaning of "capitalist roader" was not clearly defined and the label of "capitalist roader" was indiscriminately put on some people, thereby resulting in a great number of cases in which people were wronged, misjudged or framed. At present, we say that the danger of "peaceful evolution" comes from the party and the key lies with the leaders at the intermediate and top levels of the party. We do so for the purpose of increasing the party's fighting capacity, enabling the party's leading cadres to withstand training and tests in the new situation where the policies of opening the door externally and enlivening the economy internally have been adopted, so that they can shoulder the heavy task of leading the people in carrying out the four modernizations during the new historical period. We have defined very clearly the limits within which we hit at criminal activities in the economic sphere. The spearhead of struggle is aimed right at the small number of criminals and degenerates, and the socialist laws are applied in struggling against them. At the same time, emphasis is laid on strictly distinguishing between offenses against law and faults in work. In this way, it is possible to avoid the method of hitting at many and

the mistake of broadening the scope of attack. A comparison between the class struggle in the current new situation and the so-called class struggle conducted in the past in the form of "taking class struggle as the key link" and seizing hold of the "capitalist roaders" shows that there is a principled distinction between them in form and content and in the guiding ideology and specific policy and that they cannot be confused. This effectively guarantees the healthy development of the fight against corrosion and vigorously quickens the progress of the four modernizations in our country. Let us rally around the CPC Central Committee, work concertedly, take an active part in the fight against the corrosion of capitalist ideas and strive to build our country into a great, powerful, modern socialist country with highly developed democracy and civilization.

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PARTY AND STATE

'LIAONING RIBAO' ON REORGANIZING LEADERSHIP GROUPS

HK261302 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Properly Straighten Out the Leadership Groups"]

[Text] At present, the overall reorganization of enterprises has encountered a prominent problem, and that is: How to reorganize and build well the leadership groups of enterprises.

As a result of restorative rectification in the past few years, the majority of leadership groups of the industrial and communication enterprises in our province are good or fairly good. But in light of the requirements of the four modernization and of taking a new way in economic construction, there widely exist the problems of overstaffing, overage, under-education and low effectiveness, and weak physique in the leadership groups. In some of the leadership groups there exist to a certain extent weakness, laxity and impurity of organization. This has affected the transformation and reorganization of enterprises, has influenced the progress of production, management and administration in the enterprises, and has affected further upgrading of the economic returns of the enterprises. Therefore, to be determined to reorganize and build the leadership groups of enterprises well is the key to overall reorganization, and is a task that brooks no delay in building well the four modernizations.

In reorganizing and building the leadership groups of enterprises, first of all we need to select to the leadership groups middle-aged and young cadres who support the party line, who have enthusiasm, who have the spirit to blaze new trails and who can open up new aspects, and in particular select them to be directors and managers. Facts have proved that, provided there are a few of these "understanding persons" managing affairs, production is sure to develop. But when selecting young cadres, there are some people who, bound by "leftist" ideology, want to arrange positions according to seniority and try to nitpick. Some worry that young cadres have insufficient qualifications and lack experience, and fear that they cannot shoulder heavy tasks and control the situation; some others hold that young cadres are arrogant and seek to put others down, and are too lively to be steady; some even consider that professional personnel are good at special techniques, but may not be good at leadership work, and so on and so forth. All these notions are incorrect. There is no pure gold, neither is there perfect man, and this is a constant truth. Were not many of our veteran cadres young when they were holding

leadership posts during those early years? Today if we compare the middle-aged and young cadres with the veterans when they were young, their professional knowledge, practical experience and capability in organizational leadership are by no means inferior to the veterans from earlier years, so what is it that keeps us from resting assured? So long as we correct our understanding and emancipate our minds, the cadres will appear before us. So long as we follow the mass line and persist in the principle of combining organizational examination with mass recommendation, we can establish capable and forceful leadership groups that are more revolutionary, more knowledgeable, more professional and of a lower age, and form a command center that can lead the masses in building the four modernizations with high effect.

In the course of rectifying enterprise leadership groups, some of our veteran comrades are bound to withdraw from the leadership groups. The veteran comrades in the central organs have set an example in this respect. In light of the needs of building the four modernizations, the rectification and building of leadership groups in the enterprises concerns the overall situation and the fundamental interest of the party also. There are many veteran comrades who put this general interest first and value the interests of the party's cause above everything else. They insist on subordinating personal interests to party interests. With lofty political responsibility and enthusiasm, they are selecting and recommending worthy and capable persons and taking the initiative in withdrawing themselves from leading posts. They have made new contributions to the building of leadership groups in the enterprises. This is a task bestowed on veteran comrades by history. While reorganizing the leadership groups, we must firmly and conscientiously implement the requirements and regulations of the CPC Central Committee on the aspects of age, number of persons, educational level, specialization and so on. We can by no means fall short of the requirements. As for the veteran cadres who have withdrawn to the second and third lines, we must appropriately arrange their work in line with the principle of maintaining their political life and giving them good living conditions. We must immediately help them solve their difficulties which may arise at any time.

The rectification and building of leadership groups in the enterprises is not only a problem of replacing personnel; it mainly consists of rectification and building of ideology and work style. We must persist in setting high standards and strict demands, persevere in the principle of ideology taking the lead, conscientiously implement the "guiding principles," earnestly unfold criticism and self-criticism and resolutely check all unhealthy tendencies with the rectification spirit. Through the rectification of ideology and work style we must form the leadership groups into headquarters which have fighting spirit, can take the lead, have prestige among the masses and have good ideology and work style.

The higher level departments in charge of the enterprises at all levels should prevent and overcome the ideology of hesitation, fear of offending people, weakness and passivity and failure to advance in rectification work. So long as the leading organs and cadres strictly adhere to the standard, dare to tackle tough problems, personally investigate and grasp the real situation and do ideological work, the rectification and building of leadership groups can be conducted well.

PARTY AND STATE

NORTHEAST PROVINCES PARTY HISTORY CONFERENCE

SK210426 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the work conference sponsored by three northeastern provinces on collecting the party's historical data opened in Shenyang this morning. Attending the conference were the three provinces' delegations headed by Li Huang, permanent secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Yu Lin, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee; and Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee. Comrades Tong Xiaopeng and (Xie Xiaonai), vice chairmen of the party history compilation committee under the CPC Central Committee, attended the conference as councilors. Also attending the conference were veteran comrades who had worked or fought in Liaoning Province or northeastern areas, including Wang Shoudao, (Wu Baohe), Mao Cheng, Wang Yizhi, Wang Mingguai, (Li Lican), (Li Zhanyu), (Li Yingfu), Li Weizhong, Song Li, Su Zhewen, Xiao Danfeng, (Yang Guanghua), Zhang Ying, Zhang Zhiling, Zhang Ruilin, (Ji Qing), (Zhou Ziyun), (Yan Ruiyuan), (Xia Shangzhi), Han Yijun, Han Guang, (Han Shuisheng), Jiang Zemin, (Teng Siru) and (Xin Wen). Others attending the conference were comrades in charge of collecting the party's historical data from units concerned under the CPC Central Committee; the PLA; various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; and the Shenyang PLA units.

Comrade Li Huang addressed the opening ceremony. In his speech, on behalf of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial People's Government, he first extended a warm welcome and hearty appreciation to all participants. Then he stated: Our party bravely waged long revolutionary struggles by arousing the people throughout Liaoning and wrote illustrious chapters in the party's annals. The party has amassed many precious experiences in these struggle activities in which all documents and deeds will, of course, become the party's revolutionary history. However, owing to the harsh reality of struggles in that period, only a few of these documents and records were kept. This requires us to make all-out efforts to recover them. All materials concerned still kept by some comrades should be collected and reorganized in a systematic manner. We are determined to take advantage of this conference to earnestly solicit elderly revolutionaries' offers in this regard and to modestly learn from the experience gained by them in those struggles. We are convinced that the work to collect the party's historical data in our province will succeed in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrades Wang Shoudao, Zhang Zhiling, (Yan Ruiyuan), (Xie Xiaonai) and (Han Shuisheng) also addressed the opening ceremony. In their speeches, they noted: The northeastern area is one of the places in China where the establishment of the CPC and CYL organizations occurred early on. The region has a long history of revolutionary struggles. The area also is a treasure house with abundant party data. This requires us to make efforts to recover them. They hoped that the three provinces would make concerted efforts to mobilize and organize retired veteran comrades to make contributions to collecting the party's historical data to greet the convocation of the 12th Party Congress.

CSO: 4005/1268

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING ON STUDY OF MAO'S WORKS

SK310350 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] On the eve of the convocation of the 12th National Party Congress, the Shenyang PLA units held a meeting to sum up and exchange experience of indepth study and Mao Zedong's works since the third plenary session and to talk freely about the gratifying situation in enhancing the communist consciousness of cadres and fighters. During the meeting, some 20 units and individuals introduced their experience.

Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, pointed out in his summing-up report: We must fully understand the important significance of studying Mao Zedong Thought under the new situation and realistically pay due attention to this work. In light of the demand for a thorough and correct understanding of Mao Zedong's works, efforts must be made to systematically organize the PLA units to study Mao Zedong Thought. We must correctly implement the principle of integrating theory with practice, strive to improve the ability of cadres and fighters to understand the world and to change it and strive to explore all kinds of study methods to suit the ability of cadres and fighters. In the course of studying and implementing the documents and resolutions of the 12th Party Congress, efforts must be made to launch activities with a communist ideology and spirit to study Mao Zedong Thought in a down-to-earth and more effective way.

CSO: 4005/1268

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG URGES ATTENTION TO WORKSTYLE RECTIFICATION

SK271026 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Station commentator's article: "CPC Committees Must Assume Responsibility for Improving Party Workstyle in an Earnest Manner"]

[Excerpts] Since the third plenary session, the CPC Central Committee has adopted a series of important measures to improve party workstyle. The provincial CPC Committee and CPC Committees at various levels, in line with the CPC Central Committee's plans, have also regarded party workstyle rectification as an important issue, placed it high on their agenda and made sustained efforts to attend to it.

Following 3 years of efforts, party workstyle has improved markedly throughout the province. The party's fine traditions and workstyle are being revived and developed, the political quality of party members has improved and a great number of party members with strong party spirit who take the lead in improving party workstyle and party organizations with great fighting capacity have emerged. Improved party workstyle has facilitated the improvement of the general mood of society and public security. This achievement is gratifying and inspiring.

The basic experience in improving party workstyle we have gained over the past few years of practice is that CPC Committees exert earnest efforts to assume the responsibility and are bold to rectify it. If CPC Committees make earnest efforts, party workstyle will certainly improve. Facts have shown that as long as CPC Committees enhance their understanding, strengthen leadership and grasp party workstyle rectification as firmly as they do the important matters concerning the life of the party, party workstyle will surely improve.

We should help in every way the CPC Committees which have conducted party workstyle rectification poorly, so that they can catch up with others as quickly as possible. Some party organizations in some areas have not effectively dealt with party members who violated law and discipline, thus damaging the party's prestige among the masses. This is a matter we should pay great attention to. In the future, we should strictly enforce party discipline. We should severely deal with those who violate law and discipline so that their ill influence can be overcome and the masses of party members and people will be educated and inspired to adhere to principles and be bold in struggling against unhealthy trends.

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING COMMENTARY ON REMNANTS OF GANG OF FOUR

SK271124 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "We Must Not Underestimate Remaining Forces of the Gang of Four"]

[Text] The Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court's decision to retry (Jing Decun), a surviving element of the gang of four who is guilty of serious crimes, is a just action for safeguarding the sanctity of the law. The twists and turns involved in handling this case pose a provocative question. Following the smashing of the gang of four, and particularly after the third plenary session, we have effectively dealt with and eliminated a number of surviving elements of the gang of four through constant investigation and struggle, thus splitting and disintegrating their forces.

However, one fact ought to draw our attention: The surviving elements of the gang of four cherish some illusions. Many of them are spying the political trend and bide their time for a counteroffensive. Some still nurse a grievance against the party and the people to this day. They stir up trouble, ask for an audience with the higher authorities and lodge complaints in a vain attempt to reverse verdicts. Others establish secret ties and spread reactionary opinions to viciously attack and oppose the party's line, principles and policies and voice grievances for the gang of four. This is particularly true of those who slipped through the net of investigation as well as those who were ferreted out but escaped punishment by currying favor with people in authority or even were reinstituted and promoted by cashing in on factional influence and the paralytic thinking of some comrades. They abuse their power to organize factions and resist the line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session.

All this shows that we must not underestimate the remaining forces of the gang of four. It should be pointed out there is nothing unusual for those surviving elements of the gang of four, with their evil intent alive, to make a vain effort to reverse verdicts. There is also nothing to be afraid of. With the great strength of the party and the people and with the formidable might of the people's democratic dictatorship behind us, their dreams are doomed to fail.

The key to the problem is that many of our comrades lack an adequate understanding of the seriousness and the protracted nature of this struggle. Their

sense of struggle is gradually weakening, and they are beginning to lower their guard. This will provide an opportunity for people like (Jing Decun) to launch a counteroffensive to reverse verdicts. The reality of class struggle shows us that we must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the remaining elements of the gang of four, who are still active in counterrevolutionary sabotage activities. Those who violate the criminal code must not be excessively accommodated. They must be punished in accordance with the law. Supervision must be enhanced over those who do not violate the criminal code but adhere to their reactionary stand. Attention should be paid to checking on their behavior on a regular basis and waging a necessary struggle against them to make them shed their reactionary stand and adopt a new stand. Those who slipped through the net of investigation and those who were reinstated must be seriously rescreened and resolutely dealt with. Only by so doing can we consolidate the fruits we have gained and develop the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity.

CSO: 4005/1268

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON PARTY HISTORY--The conference of three Northeast Provinces on Collecting Party History Data concluded today in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, after a 5-day session. Commissions of the three provinces for the collection of party history data submitted reports on their work. Nine comrades donated precious party history data such as pictures and diaries. Li Huang, permanent secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, presided at the closing ceremony. Yu Lin, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, delivered the closing speech. [SK252329 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82 SK]

JILIN BIRTH CONTROL--Through the efforts of the people from all levels, the planned birth rate in Jilin Province in 1981 reached 78.41 percent, only-birth rate 75.65 percent and only-child certificate application rate 76.64 percent. The rate of multiple births declined to 6.86 percent and natural population growth rate to 9.79 per thousand, which is a record. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82 SK]

JILIN MINORITY EDUCATION--Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province, has vigorously developed minority education. This prefecture now has 593 nurseries and the rate of children entering nurseries has reached 67.5 percent. Yanbian Prefecture now has 12 secondary vocational schools and technical schools for workers and about 1,900 students are of Korean nationality, an increase of 114.1 percent over that of the early period of the prefecture's founding. In institutions of higher learning, including the Yanbian University, the Yanbian Medical College and the Yanbian Agricultural College, 2,400 students are of Korean nationality. In addition, this prefecture has 3 workers' universities and 156 workers' schools in factories and mines. A minority educational system has taken shape in Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82 SK]

JILIN HONEY HARVEST--Antu County, Jilin Province, has reaped a bumper harvest in honey and royal jelly in 1982. So far, the supply and marketing cooperatives have procured some 1.3 million jin of honey, an increase of 680,000 jin over the corresponding 1981 period, and 7,000 jin of royal jelly, an increase of 5,520 jin over 1981. Thanks to sufficient rainfall in this county, the quality and quantity of honey were better than the previous year. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82 SK]

JILIN CRIME RATE--Cadres and policemen on the political and judicial fronts in Jilin Province have done a good job in struggling against criminals since the third plenary session. The crime rate in the first half of 1982 declined by 29 percent compared to that of the corresponding period in 1979. The rate of solved cases rose by 12.1 percent. Cadres of judicial departments have also helped many misguided youths turn over a new leaf and enterprises and establishments maintain good order. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82 SK]

JILIN COMMENDATION RALLY--The Jilin Provincial People's Government held a rally to commend model workers in Changchun on 26 August. A large number of advanced individuals and collectives that sprang up in 1979 were named special-class model workers, model workers and model collectives of the province. Leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government and the Provincial CPPCC Committee, including (Zhao Xiu), Chen Hong, Zhao Tianye, Dong Xin, Wang Jiping and Guan Mengjue, attended the rally. (Zhao Xiu), secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, read the decision of the Provincial People's Government on conferring the titles of special-class model workers, model workers and model collectives of the province. Vice Governor Dong Xin spoke. [SK271015 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82 SK]

SHANDONG CRIMINAL CASES--Thanks to the consolidation of social order and public security, the social mood in Shandong Province has improved remarkably since the beginning of 1982. In the January-July period, the incidence of criminal cases dropped by 21 percent from the corresponding 1981 period. The incidence of serious criminal cases dropped by 5.6 percent. The rate of solved serious cases reached 92.9 percent. Since the second half of the year, some 4,700 criminals and law violators have surrendered themselves to public security departments. More than 7,300 delinquents have stopped their law violating activities through others' education and assistance. Over the past few years, the masses exposed law violations on 21,000 occasions and 6,900 criminals were arrested in light of people's exposure. [SK200458 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82 SK]

FUJIAN DELEGATES ATTEND CONGRESS--According to FUJIAN RIBAO, party delegates from our province arrived in Beijing by plane on 27 August to attend the 12th CPC National Congress scheduled to open on 1 September. There are 27 delegates from our province to the 12th CPC National Congress, 3 alternate delegates and 4 observers. The delegates are: Xiang Nan, (Chen Bi), Li Zhengting, (Shen Hui) (female), (Ma Zhongheng), Wu Hongxiang, (Chen Mali) (female), (Mei Changlu) (female), (Lai Aiguang), (Sun Jiuxun), You Dexin, (Ma Jinren), Liao Zhigao, (Long Yuan), (Li Lianhuang), (Liu Bingren), (Zhang Hejin), (Liu Jinmei) (female), (Gao Hu), (Gao Erjin), (Pan Rumao), (Lu Dongming), (Zheng Chengliang), (Lin Huitang), Hu Ping, Zuo Fengmei and (Xiao Jie). The alternate delegates are: (Chen Yuantao), (Chen Zaiji) and (Jiang Fuguan). The observers are: (Hu Hong), Wei Jinshui, (Jin Zhongdian) and (Zhang Chuandong). [Excerpts] [OW311315 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 29 Aug 82]

GUANGDONG OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICIES--Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Guangdong Province has seriously implemented all policies on overseas Chinese affairs and achieved outstanding results. According to statistics, by the end of 1981, the whole province had reviewed and reversed 5,814 verdicts on grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice in which 10,604 returned overseas Chinese and the dependents of overseas Chinese were implicated because of the so-called overseas relations. The whole province removed the labels of landlords and rich peasants from 4,910 overseas Chinese households and the labels of landlords and rich peasants from 10,667 households of overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, whose labels should have been removed ahead of schedule but had not been removed in accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee in 1956. All overseas Chinese households whose labels had been removed were issued in the name of county and municipal governments with the certificates of the removal of the labels. By the end of 1981, 71.8 percent of overseas Chinese houses which were rented and over which control was taken during the 10 years of turmoil had been returned to their owners for their control or use, and 62 percent of overseas Chinese houses which were occupied had been returned to their owners. The government has made proper arrangements for some 3,400 overseas Chinese who returned home to settle down. [HK261320 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 20 Aug 82 HK]

CSO: 4005/1270

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'DAZHONG RIBAO' ON ARMED FORCES, MILITIA RELATIONS

HK311501 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Zhao Feng [6392 1496]: "A Talk on the Work of Commune Armed Forces Departments"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, profound changes have occurred in the work of the commune armed forces departments. In the course of mobilizing the militia to fulfill all tasks, we have scored outstanding results and accumulated rich experiences and are well received by cadres and the masses. In the wake of implementing the party's line, policies and principles and the gradual popularization of the production responsibility system, new situations and new problems have emerged in the work of the commune armed forces departments. As regards how to adapt to the new situation and further promote the work of the commune armed forces, all units have tried out some new experiences. However, regarding this issue that is related to the overall situation of militia work, the CPC Committees and the people's armed forces departments at all levels must work very hard, conduct research and make summaries. Here, I would like to put forth some of my personal views.

(1) What Are the Tasks and Responsibilities of the Commune Armed Forces Department?

The work of commune armed forces departments must be based on the instructions of the higher level CPC Committees on militia work and military service and on the arrangements of the commune CPC Committees concerning the task of building the militia. This was defined by the CPC Central Committee a long time ago. To be specific, they are the 10 tasks of the trial "duties of cadres working full-time for the people's armed forces" stipulated at the Provincial Militia Work Conference. In conclusion, there are five major tasks: 1. Educate and mobilize the militia cadres and the broad masses of the militia to implement the party's line, policies and principles and to conscientiously observe government laws and decrees. 2. Mobilize and organize the militia to actively participate in industrial and agricultural production and play an exemplary role in building the "two civilizations." 3. Organize the militia to promote political education, the building of organizations, military training, combat readiness and management over weapons and to do a good job of the "three implementations" of militia work in a down-to-earth manner. 4. Do a good job of military service and reserve duty; undertake the task of recruiting and promoting the militia and settling the retired army men; be responsible for

management over mobilization of the militia and the registration and statistics of the reserve duty. 5. Guide the militia to join the army and take part in war during wartime; be responsible for some fighting tasks; adhere to carrying out on-the-spot struggles and safeguarding local political power. In the course of fulfilling these tasks and carrying out these duties, the commune armed forces department is the bridge and link for integrating the military departments of higher levels with the commune CPC Committees and with the broad masses of the militia. This is a very important intermediate link. Thus, we can see that the status of and the role played by the commune armed forces departments is very important and the tasks are arduous. Some people hold: The commune armed forces departments only rectify the organization, organize a training course once every year and political classes once every month and nothing else. Such views underestimate the role played by the commune armed forces departments; they do not conform to the reality.

Therefore, we must attach appropriate importance to the commune armed forces departments and carry out the work in accordance with the principle of division of labor for the party, government and army. In assigning work, the commune CPC Committees must take the characteristics of the work of full-time cadres in charge of the armed forces into consideration. They must not assign all sorts of tasks to them and exhaust their energy to promote militia work. It is obviously unsuitable for the "professional" cadres in charge of the armed forces to become "part-time" armed forces cadres. Furthermore, full-time cadres in charge of the armed forces must not hold that "it is better to rely on the commune CPC Committees than the party committee of the county armed forces departments." It is equally irrational to set economic work against military work and to ignore and slacken militia work. The correct method is: Full-time cadres in charge of the armed forces should carry out their specific duties and the commune armed forces departments should concentrate on militia work.

(2) Fully Understand the Relations Between the Commune CPC Committees and the Commune Armed Forces Departments, Between Central Tasks of the Party and Tasks of the Armed Forces and Between Peacetime and Wartime

In my opinion, it is very important for us to probe into the above relations, correctly handle them in practical work and suitably solve the various problems so as to do a good job in the work of the armed forces departments in an all-round way.

//The relations between the commune CPC Committee and the commune armed forces departments.// The commune armed forces departments are under the dual leadership of the CPC Committees of the county armed forces departments and the commune CPC Committees. This dual leadership incorporates the relations between the commune CPC Committees and the commune armed forces departments. The implication is that: 1. Since the commune armed forces departments are special organs that are engaged in militia work and military service and are the grassroots organizations of the armed forces system, naturally, the commune armed forces departments are subordinate to the CPC Committees of the county armed forces departments under the dual leadership relations. 2. Since the commune armed forces departments are the military departments of the commune CPC Committees, naturally they are under

the leadership of the commune CPC Committees. However, the leadership of the commune CPC Committees over the commune armed forces departments is to ensure that the commune armed forces departments implement the instructions of the CPC Committees of higher levels on militia work. 3. While accepting the leadership of the county CPC Committees, the commune CPC Committees must also accept the leadership of the CPC Committees of the county armed forces departments on militia work. In accordance with the actual situation of the local communes, they should make overall plans, take all factors into consideration and make specific arrangements to implement the instructions of the higher levels. 4. The commune armed forces departments must be good at integrating the instructions of the CPC Committees of the county armed forces departments with the actual situation of the local communes, in accordance with the arrangement of the commune CPC Committees. They must actively carry out their work. They must implement the instructions of the CPC Committees of the county armed forces departments while carrying out the work under the unified leadership of the commune CPC Committees. Furthermore, they must operate under the unified leadership of the commune CPC Committees; neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. In handling the relations between the commune CPC Committees and the commune armed forces departments, we must note that the commune CPC Committee must not treat the commune armed forces departments as ordinary vocational departments, and allow full-time armed forces cadres to become divorced from militia work for a long period of time, and become secretaries, section heads or chairmen of an administrative region thus changing the nature of their work. Apart from this, the commune armed forces departments must not forget their proper position, just because they are under dual leadership; still less should they refuse to modestly accept the leadership of the commune CPC Committees. Only if we clearly state the relations between the two will we be able to better bring the fine tradition, that the armed forces is under the party, into full play and do a good job of militia work under the leadership of the party.

//The relations between the party's central tasks and the tasks of the armed forces departments.// This is also related to doing a good job of industrial and agricultural production and to militia and military service work. This is significant in the following 3 points: 1. Since production is the most important task and social practice of the militia and since mobilizing and organizing the militia to do a good job of production is an important duty of the armed forces, therefore, one of the objectives of militia and military service work is to promote economic construction. 2. The CPC Central authorities' decisions on militia and military service work have considered the actual needs of future wars and the actual capability for national economic construction. Therefore, militia and military service work must be coordinated with economic construction. 3. Carry out militia and military service work, and pay attention to concentrating on industrial and agricultural production, being subordinate to it and serving it. For example: When promoting political education, we must consider how to mobilize the production enthusiasm of the militia; when choosing the time for training, we must consider the busy and slack farming seasons and organize the militia to protect farms and slopes so as to ensure a bumper harvest. In short, the relations between the two are identical and complementary. We must note that we must not indiscriminately treat everything as the party's central task and rely on full-time armed forces cadres to promote the work. The commune armed forces departments should also take the initiative to promote cooperation with other departments.

//The relations between peacetime and wartime.// On the one hand, the militia work and military service is related to peacetime and wartime. In other words, militia work during peace is preparation work for war. Only if we do a good job in building the militia front during peacetime can we perfect the reserve duty system and only then will the enemies be swamped in the vast ocean of a people's war during war and will we ensure the security of the great motherland. On the other hand, peacetime and wartime also are related to national defense construction and economic construction. First of all, the objective of modernizing national defense is to win a future war of antiaggression. Furthermore, strengthening economic construction will lay a firm material foundation for wartime. In this respect, the two are identical. Moreover, national defense construction is restricted by economic construction while national defense construction safeguards economic construction. The two must compliment each other and develop in coordination. In view of the above two points, we must base our efforts on peacetime, prepare for wartime and do a good job of militia and military service work in a down-to-earth manner while speeding up economic construction.

3) What Work Methods Will Meet With the Characteristics of Militia Work?

In accordance with the experiences of some advanced units over the past years, the method of "having three starting points" is appropriate and scientific. It meets with the characteristics of militia work.

//1. Start with ideological work and lay a firm foundation for militia work.// Ideological and political work is the lifeline of militia work. Especially now that the cadres are active in their thinking and their thoughts are very complicated, we must adhere to the principle of "giving priority to ideology," practically grasp ideological work and the building of spiritual civilization, and lay a firm political foundation for militia work. In this respect, we must make the commune armed forces departments into ideological and political work departments of the militia, and carry out regular ideological work. The armed forces cadres must be good at making friends with the militia, thoroughly understand their trend of thought and carry out appropriate work concerning the militia in accordance with their changes of thinking. They must use the party's line, policies and principles to unify the thought of the militia so that they will meet the demands of the times and maintain their revolutionary enthusiasm. We must pay attention to the actual situation of the militia when carrying out education on patriotism, internationalism and revolutionary heroism and education on the party's four basic principles and on current policies and basic knowledge for the militia and launch activities to learn from Lei Feng, foster a new work style and fight corruption. In carrying out education on communist ideals and moral character, we must pay attention to improving the results of ideological and political work. The work must be specific, scientific and knowledgeable. Full-time militia cadres must learn from Li Yanjie, lecturer of Beijing Teachers University, and Comrade Zhang Jishan, "model militia commander," and be good at enlightening the militia and strive to become ideological workers who are observant and conscientious.

//2. Start with building the cadre rank and establish a backbone rank for militia work that is particularly good at fighting.// Since the militia rank is rather large, there are many key points and it has an extensive scope of

work. To do a good job in building this rank, we must have a backbone team that is particularly good at fighting. Thus, we must start with promoting the cadre rank. In dealing with the cadres, first of all, the militia cadres must maintain vigorous and selfless revolutionary spirit. If the militia cadres are only concerned about their own families, lead an easy life, and carry out superficial work without really understanding the actual situation, not only will they fail to do a good job of militia work, but they will create harmful effects among the militia. Therefore, the militia cadres must depart from a narrow egoistic circle; they must work assiduously rather than seeking personal fame and gain. They must also pay attention to studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and learning the party's line, principles and policies and the relevant instructions of the higher levels on militia work, and incessantly launch education on party work style and party discipline, patriotism and internationalism, adhere to dealing blows at economic criminals and fighting corruption, launch criticism and self-criticism, promote spiritual civilization and maintain ideological purity from start to finish. This is the basic guarantee for doing a good job of the work. Apart from this, while promoting their own construction, we must promote the building of the militia cadre rank. The higher levels must set good examples for the lower levels and the cadres must set good examples for the militia and establish a powerful cadre rank that is particularly good at fighting so as to mobilize and promote the building of the whole militia rank.

//3. Start with promoting production and incessantly open up new aspects for militia work.// Participating in production is one of the three major tasks for the militia. Since the members militia are young and strong, they are the backbone force of production. Therefore, starting with production is the correct way to promote militia work and it is a scientific method determined by the nature and tasks of the militia. How are we to start with production? This demands that the militia cadres foster an overall understanding, be concerned about the situation of production, understand the progress of production, probe into the law of production, learn something about production and promptly put forth some proposals to the CPC Committee to promote production and try every means to mobilize and organize the militia to play an exemplary role in production. For example, education militia should take the lead to implement the production responsibility system, take the initiative to shoulder all urgent, difficult and dangerous tasks, organize the militia "helpers teams" and mobilize the militia to study agrotechnology, and so on. In the course of promoting production, if we promote militia work, we are sure also to promote production. Viewed from the situation of all localities, we must note that we must not allow full-time militia cadres to use all their time in production. If they become section heads, they will not have the energy to organize and mobilize the militia of the whole commune to promote production. If we do so, we will distort the meaning of starting with production.

The basic objective of adhering to "having three starting points" is to strengthen the building of the militia in an overall manner. We must unswervingly put the emphasis on the "three implementations" of militia work. "Starting with three points" is both a working method and an important matter of principle for militia work. Therefore, we must adhere to this working method and turn the armed forces into a military affairs department in charge of militia and military service work, and into ideological and political working departments of the militia.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING PLA UTILIZES DEMOCRATIC LIFE MEETINGS

HK261442 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 4

[Report: "Straighten Out the Way of Thinking and Strengthen Organizational Building -- Party Committees at Various Levels Above Regimental Level in Beijing PLA Units Institutionalize Democratic Life Meetings"]

[Text] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party committees at various levels above regimental level in the Beijing PLA units have persisted in implementing the system of democratic life meetings and have continuously straightened out the way of thinking and strengthened the revolution of the party committees. This has been praised by leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and military commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Over the past 4 years, the CPC standing committee of the Beijing PLA units has unswervingly done well in convening democratic life meetings and has set a good example for the CPC Committees of various armies, divisions and regiments. At the democratic life meetings, executive members of the standing committee stick to principle, pursue the practice of seeking truth from facts and actively carry out criticism and self-criticism. The meetings are convened in a serious, conscientious and vivid way. This has strengthened unity and improved work style. During the spring of this year, when the education of resisting corrosion was just started in the army units, executive members of the standing committee took the lead in straightening out their thinking and examined the problems concerned. After that, they separately held family meetings to conscientiously examine the work of educating their children and reported the situation to the party organizations according to the facts. Those who made mistakes in this respect took the initiative to make self-criticism and accepted criticism without exception.

Inspired by the CPC Committee of the Beijing PLA units, members of the CPC Committees of various armies, divisions and regiments set strict demands on themselves and a vivid situation occurred with one unit helping another. Some cadres of a certain army abused their power to take advantage of the state or got in by the back door so that their children would be admitted into the party, promoted to be cadres or recruited by universities and colleges. In the spring of this year, the army CPC Committee held democratic life meetings to seriously criticize a staff officer of the army, who engaged in a backdoor deal so that his daughter would be promoted to be a cadre, and to

annual the order of promoting his daughter. Some cadres of various divisions and regiments also examined their mistakes. Some of them paid back money or goods they took and some others recalled their children who had been sent to schools or training classes through illegal means. The key topic of democratic life meetings of the party committees at various levels above regimental level in the Beijing PLA units was to continuously solve problems arising in the process of implementing the line, guiding principles and policies of the party. In 1979, they exerted their main efforts to solve the problem of eliminating the influence of the 10 chaotic years and to strengthen the unity of the "members of the squad." In 1980, they conscientiously studied and implemented the "guiding principle for inner-party political life" to improve and strengthen the collective leadership of party committees. Last year, they devoted their main efforts to help some comrades understand the state's open-door policy toward foreign countries and the practice of enlivening the domestic economy. During the first half of this year, they firmly grasped the education of resisting corrosion, overcoming individualism and sticking to communist ideals. While solving these problems, party committees at all levels paid attention to integrating theories with practice, consciously eliminating "leftist" or rightist influence and straightening out their way of thinking.

To promote self-criticism, a number of party committees followed the methods of "appraisal by the masses and comment by the party committee." The party committees held democratic life meetings after extensively soliciting opinions from the masses inside and outside the party. They actively carried out criticism and self-criticism to overcome their own mistakes. Members of the party committee of a certain division failed to carry out ideological struggle for fear that such an act would harm their unity. As a result, the errors of some comrades of seeking privileges were not efficiently corrected. This adversely affected the prestige of the party. In the spring of this year, party committee Secretary Zhou Xibo and some other members went down to various fighting units to solicit more than 100 opinions for the division's party committee through such activities as forums and heart-to-heart talks. After that, they held democratic life meetings to examine their mistakes one by one and to conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism. In so doing, they attained the objective of clarity in ideology and unity among cadres. All comrades were profoundly educated.

CSO: 4005/1269

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'GUANGMING RIBAO' DESCRIBES U.S.-USSR SPACE RACE

HK231238 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Liao Chunfa [1675 2504 4099]: "U.S.-Soviet Military Contention in Outer Space"]

[Text] According to reports by the WASHINGTON POST published on 21 June, the Soviet Union not long ago carried out a "rare" missile test-launch maneuver on an "unprecedented scale" and according to the order of events in a nuclear war. Antisatellite weapons were first launched. These were followed by various kinds of guided missiles and finally the antiballistic missiles. This is the first time such a maneuver has been conducted, and it has shocked the U.S. Government and public! According to how the Soviet Union envisions a nuclear war, future three-dimensional warfare will undoubtedly start in space.

On the same day the United States announced that a new military space headquarters would be established in Colorado Springs, Colo. on 1 September to have 2 unified command sites for all military space activities. The U.S. Defense Department claimed that this was a strategic decision made to deal with antisatellite weapons which the Soviet Union used in the recent large-scale missile test-launch maneuver. According to dispatches from foreign news agencies, this is the inevitable product of the U.S.-USSR fierce contention for military superiority in space.

These two items of unusual news are seriously followed by people. The whole world feels disturbed watching this fierce contention for domination which is quietly being carried out by the two superpowers in outer space, a newly-exploited field.

Mankind entered the space age in 1957, when the first artificial satellite was put into orbit round the earth. Within this short period of a quarter century, rapid development has been made in space science and technology. Men have landed on the moon. Some 110 astronauts have traveled in space. A world record of 185 days for continuous flight in space has been set. Various kinds of detection devices have been sent to Venus, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter and several mysteries about some major planets in the solar system, which have lasted for millions of years, have been solved. Space shuttle test flights have been successfully carried out and space technology has entered an entirely new era. In particular, various artificial satellites have brought remarkable

economic benefits to human society. The prospects of using outer space for peaceful purposes are very tempting.

However, on the other hand, military space activities carried out by the United States and the Soviet Union in the past 25 years have also been numerous. By the end of 1981, a total of 2,772 space devices of various kinds had been put into orbit by different countries, and among them were 1,868 military space devices launched by the United States and the Soviet Union. There were 661 U.S. military satellites, accounting for 68.5 percent of its total number of satellites launched, and there were 1,207 Soviet military satellites, accounting for more than 70 percent of its total number of satellites launched. In 1981, for example, the world's total number of space devices launched was 156, of which Soviet military satellites accounted for as many as 93. These figures show that space is not calm and tranquil and that the USSR-U.S. arms race has extended to outer space.

Artificial satellites were first used for military reconnaissance by the superpowers. During the Berlin crisis in 1961, Khrushchev attempted to make use of false nuclear superiority and force with an ultimatum to the four Western countries to sign a peace agreement with Germany. It was precisely at that time that the U.S. reconnaissance satellites secretly photographed in detail the whole country of the Soviet Union and discovered that the number of continental missiles deployed by the Soviet Union at that time was only 14 instead of the estimate by the U.S. CIA of 120. Consequently, the situation took a sudden turn for the better for the United States.

After that, various kinds of military satellites appeared one after another. With developments in the past 20 years or so, both the United States and the Soviet Union have basically set up complete military satellite systems whose performances are being perfected day by day. Reconnaissance satellites which take photographs are carrying out strategic and tactical reconnaissance in space every day and discovering the position, number and deployment of troops of various strategic targets and data about their movements. Ocean surveillance satellites are surveying the warships and submarines of the opposite side day and night. Electronic reconnaissance satellites are secretly monitoring the enemy's radar and telecommunications signals and intercepting and receiving telemetered data on missile tests. Missile forewarning satellites are keeping watch day and night on missiles launched in the world. A few minutes after a missile is launched, these satellites will be able to give warning to the supreme command organizations. Various military telecommunications satellites are shouldering the busy task of global telecommunications and are providing quick and secret telecommunications to strategic nuclear armed forces, command organs at various levels and even individual soldiers. Navigation missiles are providing highly accurate navigation signals to warships and submarines in oceans all over the world. It is estimated that in the near future, the global position system of the U.S. navigation satellites will provide precision three-dimensional position data over a 10-meter area on missiles, satellites, airplanes, land vehicles, combat troops and even individual soldiers. Survey satellites are precisely determining positions of the earth's gravitational field and various targets for strategic attacks in order to increase the target accuracy of strategic weapons. Weather

satellites are providing accurate weather forecast material for various Soviet or U.S. military sectors. Besides, both the United States and the Soviet Union are spending a lot of money on developing antisatellite satellites, space shuttles and laser weapons, and they are engaged in a fierce competition in these aspects. Both superpowers have regarded the militarization of space as an important means for world domination. This ominous tendency has seriously threatened the peaceful use of outer space. The people of the whole world will anxiously and closely follow any future developments.

In the past few days, the second United Nations meeting to discuss the exploration and peaceful use of outer space was held in Vienna. People appealed: We must put an end to the superpowers' arms race in outer space so that outer space, which belongs to all mankind, can really be used for peaceful purposes and space science and technology can be used to benefit mankind.

CSO: 4005/1269

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

QINGHAI MILITIA RALLY--From 25 to 27 August, the Xining Municipal Garrison District sponsored a rally to commend advanced units and individuals who had emerged in building militia armed forces and a socialist spiritual civilization. During the rally, 26 advanced militia units and 280 individuals as well as 20 PLA advanced individuals who had made contributions to militia training were awarded. Attending the rally were Wu Shengrong, commander of the Provincial Military District; (Qiao Jianhua), first secretary of the Xining Municipal CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Municipal Garrison District; (Yang Yeshan), commander of the Municipal Garrison District; and (Zhong Baode), political commissar of the Municipal Garrison District. [SK300822 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Aug 82 SK]

CSO: 4005/1269

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GANSU HOLDS POLITICAL, JUDICIAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK290504 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Provincial CPC Committee held a Provincial Conference on Political and Judicial Work from 20 to 27 August. The conference pointed out that political and judicial work should serve the four modernizations building with better efficiency. The conference maintained that in conjunction with the gradual improvement of the political and economic situation, political and judicial departments at all levels throughout the province have conscientiously implemented a whole set of policies, principles and instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and scored achievements in setting right things which were thrown into disorder, eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, reexamining cases, implementing policies, enforcing laws and decrees, strengthening construction of legal systems, consolidating public security, dealing blows at serious economic crimes and reorganizing and building the political and judicial contingent.

The conference stressed: The basic task of political and judicial work is to serve the building of the four modernizations and the economic construction under the guidance of the four fundamental principles. Comrades on the political and judicial front should conscientiously concentrate their efforts on protecting and promoting the construction of socialist modernization, with stress on economic construction. Political and judicial departments at all levels must organize the broad masses of cadres and policemen to vigorously study the guidelines of the national conference on political and judicial work to enable them to gain a deeper understanding of the basic task of political and judicial work in the new stage.

The conference urged political and judicial departments at all levels to pay attention to the following tasks:

1. Strictly and promptly punish according to law criminals who caused serious damage to the economy.
2. Continually consolidate public security.
3. Adopt effective measures to speed up the construction of the political and judicial contingent in line with the requirements of the proletarian vanguard

so as to develop many political and judicial teams which are loyal to the party and people and have a high level of political consciousness and professional skills.

4. Strengthen the party leadership over the political and judicial work. The most important tasks are upholding the four basic principles and maintaining political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAONING HOLDS CONFERENCE TO EXAMINE INTELLECTUAL WORK

SK300628 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial conference to sum up achievements in examining work on intellectuals 23-25 August.

In a speech delivered by Comrade Xu Shaofu, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, he pointed out: On the basis of this inspection on the work of intellectuals, we must realistically solve problems in carrying out intellectual work and strive to make achievements in a short period of time. We must continue to eliminate the influence of the leftist ideology, correct the people's understanding toward intellectuals, attend to the role played by middle-aged intellectuals and help solve their difficulties. Efforts must be made to strengthen the party leadership over intellectual work.

Comrade Xu Shaofu said: Our province conducted a survey on intellectual work in March 1982 and basically finished it at the end of June. During this survey, many problems were solved and remarkable achievements were reported. According to statistics, the province as a whole has solved the housing problems of some 2,492 intellectual households. Municipalities, prefectures and counties have allocated 14 million yuan for intellectuals working in medium and small units such as cultural, educational and public health units to build houses totalling 31,500 square meters in floor space, solved the issue of reuniting separated couples of 585 high and middle ranking intellectuals, and on giving special reduction of medical charges to 753 high ranking intellectuals. Shenyang, Benxi, Liaoyang, Chaoyang and Dandong have allocated 2.68 million yuan to expand and build scientific activity centers and places for running refresher courses.

Comrade Xu Shaofu pointed out: We must continue to resolve the issue of correcting the people's understanding toward intellectuals. A small number of cadres are still affected by the leftist ideology and have certain prejudice against intellectuals. They have refused to acknowledge that intellectuals are an important force to carry out the four modernizations program and that scientific techniques are productive forces. Some persons have held that too much attention has been paid to intellectuals and that their role has been overemphasized. Some cadres, in carrying out intellectual work, have been satisfied that some of the intellectuals have politically regained their reputation and have failed to note that there are still some problems in implementing the policy on intellectuals in their own localities and units. To do

a good job in solving the problems on the people's understanding, all localities must conduct a reeducation on the policy toward intellectuals among cadres.

Comrade Xu Shaofu said: An important way to judge whether a locality or a unit has done a good job in leadership work is to see whether such a locality or unit has aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals and has brought into full play their talent and ability and to see whether it has made achievements in this regard. Efforts must be made to give full play to the role of middle-aged intellectuals and help solve their problems. Middle-aged intellectuals are a core and backbone force on all fronts at present and in the days to come. They are undertaking heavy tasks of various construction causes. However, they have many practical difficult problems. We must be determined to help them solve these problems. Middle-aged intellectuals must also make allowances for the difficulties of the country, work hard and strive to support themselves and make more contributions for the four modernizations. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over intellectual work and consider it an important affair. We must do this work at our own initiative, have the courage to manage it independently, to study and solve problems and do more work in accordance with the party policies.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI HOLDS FORUM ON LITERATURE, ART DEVELOPMENT

HK261232 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The first stage of the Provincial Forum on Literature and Art, which opened on 11 August, closed yesterday after 8 days of study and discussion.

Yesterday morning, Comrade Lu Yi, deputy director of the propaganda department of the Provincial CPC Committee, gave a speech on the progress of the first stage of the forum. The main achievement of this forum, he said, is that by studying the speeches of central leading comrades and other documents concerned, our comrades have had a more profound and more definite understanding of such fundamental problems as the relationship between politics and literature and art, the purpose of literature and art to serve the people and to serve socialism, and so on. Forum participants held that the speeches of central leading comrades have developed Chairman Mao's literature and art thought in the new historical era. By correctly handling the relationship between politics and literature and art, and orienting literature and art to serve the people and serve socialism, we do not merely mean a change in slogan. The new orientation has laid before us a more broad and bright prospect for the prosperous development of literature and art in our country.

During the forum, the participants presented their valuable opinions on many problems, such as the importance of promoting the writing of works with military themes; the strengthening of ideological and political work in professional art performance units; vigorously promoting socialist music to counteract and eliminate the evil influence of decadent songs; the strengthening of cultural work at various levels by amplifying organization and improving the economic conditions of cultural cadres at the grassroots level; the collating, readjustment, improvement and enrichment of operas; the strengthening of literary and art criticism; and so on.

Comrade Yin Zhe, Provincial CPC Committee secretary, attended the forum and delivered a speech. In his speech he emphasized that we must cultivate the habit of studying hard--conscientiously studying the speeches and reports made by central leading comrades. And, he said, we must also vigorously carry out the propaganda work of the 12th CPC Congress through every literary and artistic form. We must pay attention to the effect of propaganda work, improve the artistic appeal of literary and artistic works and make theoretical arguments more convincing.

Comrade Yin Zhe put forth four requirements for the participants at the forum:
1) Strengthening the ideological and political work to literary and art units and literary and art workers; 2) Effectively promoting literary and artistic creativity and criticism; 3) Concentrating our force to run the existing literary and artistic publications well; and 4) Cultivating and setting up typical examples.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SICHUAN RIBAO' HOLDS 30TH ANNIVERSARY RALLY

HK300547 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Summary] The 1 September this year marks the 30th anniversary of the publication of SICHUAN RIBAO. The paper's office held a rally on 28 August to celebrate the occasion. PLA Deputy Chief of Staff Zhang Aiping and Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong sent messages of congratulation.

Comrade Du Winyuan, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and former director of the SICHUAN RIBAO office, spoke at the gathering. He stressed: "We must run the paper in accordance with Mao Zedong Thought, seriously sum up experiences and make the paper still more accurate, clear-spoken and lively so as to attract readers."

Shen Yizhi, acting director of the Provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department, also spoke. He said: "For 30 years, under the correct leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee, SICHUAN RIBAO has unswervingly implemented the party's principles and policies, maintained political unity with the Central Committee and strictly acted in accordance with the decisions and instructions of the Provincial CPC Committee. It has attached relatively great importance to direct contacts with the masses." He expressed the hope that the paper would make still greater contributions in conducting propaganda on implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and the idea of serving the people's welfare."

(Li Wanli), director of the SICHUAN RIBAO office, also spoke at the gathering.

The SICHUAN RIBAO convened a forum of responsible comrades concerned on 29 August to discuss how to run the paper well. Among those present were Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Mingyi, deputy commander of the Chengdu PLA units. Old leaders and staffers of the paper were also present.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANDONG RADIO URGES REFLECTING COMMUNIST IDEALS IN LITERARY WORKS

SK010233 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Compose More Paeans on the Spirit of Communism"]

[Text] The second enlarged meeting of the Fourth Committee of the Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles is a grand meeting of our province's literary and art circles. Convened on the eve of the opening of the historically significant 12th Congress of the party, the meeting represents a mobilization rally of the province's literary and art circles for greetings, studying, publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the 12th Congress.

The party's 12th Congress will formulate a program and set forth strategic goals for us to strive for, and a new breakthrough will certainly be made in socialist modernization. Literature and art has on its shoulders the heavy task of promoting socialist spiritual civilization. The kernel of socialist spiritual civilization is communist ideology. Therefore, it is the historical mission of socialist literature and art to compose more paeans to the communist spirit, portray new men who have attained the realm of communist ideology, educate the masses in communist ideology and enhance their ideology and consciousness.

Composing paeans to communist spirit does not mean inserting influential slogans into literary and art works. It calls for reflecting communist ideology in the plots and characters of literary works and in the artistic images of the new socialist men. Such new men should be portrayed as people with lofty communist ideals, ethics and values who work hard and selflessly and are willing to make every sacrifice for the realization of communism. There are many such persons in real life. The life and work on the various front of socialism, pushing--together with the masses--the communist movement forward. Their ideology and actions are radiant with communist spirit. We literary and art workers should approach them, understand them, make ourselves familiar with them and do well in portraying their images with our pens.

Composing paeans to the communist spirit and portraying well socialist new men require literary and art work to foster communist ideology first. They should observe and reflect life from the high plane of communist ideology, else they will not be able to produce good works. For this reason, we literary and art workers must make a serious effort to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, foster a firm communist world outlook and plunge into the thick of

the struggle of life to study and transform our ideology. Meanwhile, we should successfully solve the problem of familiarizing ourselves with the new life of socialist modernization. This is a question confronting all writers and artists, young and old.

The party's 12th Congress will guide us to open up a new vista for promoting socialist modernization. The vast number of literary and art workers in our province should enhance their spirit, do solid work and contribute to promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG PARTY SCHOOL TRAINS 6,812 CADRES

HK310613 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee Party School Has Trained Over 6,000 Cadres in Past Few Years"]

[Text] In the past 5 years, especially since the 3rd plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Party School, in accordance with the directives of the Central Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee, has seriously grasped the task of cadre training. From 1979 to the first half of 1982, they trained 6,812 cadres. This has played a positive role in the upgrading of the cadres' level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Following the demands imposed by the "decision of the CPC Central Committee on managing well party schools at all levels" and the "minutes of the National Seminar on the Work of Party Schools", the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee has in the past 5 years provided 9 classes for training cadres at and above the grade of county CPC committee deputy secretary, 9 classes for training propaganda and theory cadres, 10 classes for training political and legal secretaries at and above county level, directors of organization, propaganda, united front, departments and offices and 5 study classes for bureau director; they have also created a 3 year course for the training of theory teachers. In addition, the school cooperated with the Provincial CPC Committee and government organs to provide two extramural classes for the rotational training of cadres. Most of the students in the party school managed to emancipate their minds and to link Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with reality on the basis of mastering the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, so that they could link the learning of Marxism with the concrete practice of the four modernizations, and could link the summarizing of historical experiences with solving existing problems. As a result, the students' understanding of theory, business ability, party spirit and style of thinking have been improved to varying degrees.

While training cadres on a large scale, the theory research personnel of the Provincial CPC Committee party have continued to develop theoretical research in depth, creating conditions for the normalization, institutionalization and systematization of theoretical education for cadres.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI MEETING ON GRASSROOTS RECTIFICATION

HK290311 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Summary] The organization department of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee recently held a forum on rectifying grassroots party organizations. The meeting stressed: "The party committees at all levels must seriously do a good job in rectifying grassroots party organizations in industrial enterprises, the rural areas and all other fronts, so as to strengthen the combat effectiveness of the party organizations and bring into full play the vanguard and model role of party members."

Zhao Macxun Xiao Han, secretaries of the Regional CPC Committee, listened to the reports delivered at the meeting, and spoke at its conclusion. Zhang Shengzhen, member of the standing committee of the Regional CPC Committee and director of the organization department, delivered a summation speech.

The meeting pointed out: The great majority of the region's grassroots party organizations are good or relatively good. "However, in all districts and fronts, there are a small number of grassroots party organizations with serious problems. The existence of these problems has seriously damaged the party's prestige. Unless they are solved by rectification. These problems will directly affect the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive."

The forum held: "In industrial enterprises, rectifying the grassroots party organizations must be regarded as an important part of the thorough straightening out of the enterprises. In the rural areas, the work must be carried out in connection with summing up and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems. Other fronts must also get a good grasp of rectifying grassroots party organizations where there are many serious problems."

The meeting stressed: "Ideological rectification must be stressed in rectifying the grassroots party organizations. We must focus on education and raising standards. In the course of rectification, we must, in connection with reality, carry out deep-going and extensive education for party members in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, communist ideals, and the party's line, principles and policies. We must conduct education in opposing corruption by capitalist ideology and in basic knowledge about the party, so that every party member will be able to firmly establish firm faith in communism, wholeheartedly serve the people, uphold the four basic principles, and work ceaselessly to attain the party's ultimate objective. We must also carry out the necessary organizational measures. However, a prudent attitude must be adopted. We must make an all-round appraisal of comrades who have made mistakes in light of the nature and gravity of the mistakes, their attitude toward them, and their consistent performance, and deal with them in a discriminating way."

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI TO RAISE OFFICE CADRES' EDUCATION LEVEL

OW260235 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee's Organization Department and the Shanghai Municipal Personnel and Education Bureaus have recently issued a joint circular stating that beginning this September, junior middle school remedial study performance records will be kept for all Shanghai office cadres.

The circular says: Office cadres 45 years old or below with an educational level lower than junior middle school graduate must undergo remedial education. Those under the age of 35 will be given priority. The educational level of those who hold junior middle school diplomas of any kind dated before 1967 will be accepted. Those holding junior middle school diplomas dated after 1968 whose educational level is substandard must under remedial education.

The circular says: Cadres under the age of 35 must complete our junior middle school courses; namely, language, mathematics, physics and chemistry. According to their work, physics and chemistry courses may be changed to history and geography courses. Cadres between the ages of 35 and 45 must complete the two main courses of language and mathematics.

It is understood that the central authorities have stipulated that the educational level of state office cadres must be at least that of senior middle school or secondary technical school level within the next 5 years.

About half of Shanghai's office cadres are below the junior middle school level. A few of them have now reached or exceeded this level after remedial study. However, a considerable number are still below this level.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG TO ATTEND CPC CONGRESS

OW311145 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] On the eve of the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress, our station reporter interviewed Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress.

Comrade Yin Fatang is a veteran fighter who was among the first group of people entering Xizang in the 1950's. He returned to work in Xizang in 1980. In the past 2 years, he has toured agricultural and pastoral areas and gone deep among the masses; he has visited various places in Xizang and accumulated much experience while observing the changes there. He told the reporter: Significant changes have taken place in the Xizang highlands in the past 2 years since the implementation of the central authorities' instruction on the work in Xizang. The task put forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang in 1980 to solve the problem of food and clothing for the Tibetan people within 3 to 5 years has been prefulfilled. Last year the per capita income of peasants and herdsmen in the autonomous region reached 300 yuan, a record figure. We may say that the present period is one of the best times in Xizang since its peaceful liberation.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: The 12th CPC National Congress will be convened soon. We must continue to strengthen national unity, reinforce regional autonomy of minority nationalities and formulate and perfect various measures and policies suited to the development of Xizang. We must also conduct extensive education on patriotism, socialism and collectivism in rural and pastoral areas. After the 12th CPC National Congress, we must exert greater efforts to promote agricultural and animal husbandry production and pay special attention to the distribution of agricultural and animal husbandry production and the improvement of production conditions in order to achieve a bumper agricultural and animal husbandry harvest. We must adopt effective measures to solve energy and transportation problems and develop culture and education in Xizang.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG TAKES MEASURES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK270314 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and Government Decide To Take Six Measures to Clear Away 'Leftist' Ideological Influence and Improve Work Concerning Intellectuals"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and government made a decision on 13 August and notified all the localities to conscientiously implement and put it into practice: Adopt six concrete measures to clear away 'leftist' ideological influence and improve the work concerning intellectuals.

I. Further Raise Our Understanding of the Status and Role of Intellectuals and Strengthen Party and Government Leadership Work on Intellectuals

As the "leftist" ideological influence of the past has not been thoroughly eliminated, there are still a few comrades who shoulder responsibility but lack understanding of the status and role of intellectuals in the new historical period; they have still not liberated themselves from the prejudice of ignoring or even discriminating against intellectuals. Therefore, it is imperative that education be strengthened through publicity of the party's policy toward intellectuals and that the traditional stance of looking down on intellectuals be surmounted. In the current check on work concerning intellectuals, we must place stress on firmly grasping and solving problems. Leading cadres at all levels should make friends with intellectuals. We must select cadres who understand policy, have professional knowledge and are honest and upright, to perform the leadership work in the departments and units where intellectuals are concentrated. We must readjust those leading and personnel cadres who have a prejudice against intellectuals, who do not understand professional work and who are simple and rude. Comrades engaged in administrative work should make great efforts in doing logistical work well and enthusiastically serve teaching, research and production work. The organizing departments of party committees at all levels should serve as assistants and advisors to the party committee.

II. Continue to Solve the Remaining Problems in Implementing Policy Politically

All intellectuals who have been persecuted by unjust, false or misjudged cases and who are still not rehabilitated should be thoroughly rehabilitated without

and "taint" remaining. As for those who made mistakes and were wrongly handled during the "cultural revolution," we must reexamine the wrongly handled case, taking into consideration the special historical condition at that time, and draw new conclusions. Those who said or did wrong things must be educated, and we should require them to sum up their own experiences and lessons. All slanders and libels against them should be repudiated. We must organize forces to check and search for materials confiscated during the "cultural revolution." If they still exist, whether in the hands of a person or unit, the original materials should be returned. Private homes that were seized must be returned. The pay deducted or salaries suspended during the "cultural revolution" should be paid retroactively in accordance with the relevant regulations of the CPC Central Committee. As for those who were screened during the "cultural revolution" for their historical problems, the conclusions and handling of them should be lenient and not strict, if indeed they were in question. We must conscientiously sort out the pre-"cultural revolution" materials, including the materials on family background, social relations and "overseas relations." We must treat equally all who apply for admission to the party, and admit without delay those who conform to the party conditions.

III. Rationally Employ Intellectuals to Exert Their Talents and Give Full Play to Their Role

We must change the phenomena of neglect and waste of real talent and continue to make readjustments for those misemployed. We must create conditions for those engaged in specialized technical work to fully bring into play their wisdom and intelligence. Necessary regulations should be established to give them the right to handle professional and technical problems under their control. We must select intellectuals who have both ability and integrity and who are in the prime of life for various leading posts and enable them to have title, power and responsibility. Party cadres should respect non-party intellectuals who are working in the leading groups and unite with them in order to work together. We must conscientiously listen to the opinions of specialists in important policymaking for economic construction. We must ensure that intellectuals can spend five-sixths of their time on professional work. As for idle intellectuals, the departments concerned at various levels must adopt all kinds of methods to bring their speciality into play. We must actively transfer into the province those intellectuals who apply for work here. We must perfect the system of examination and promotion for professional and technical titles.

IV. Make Great Efforts to Improve the Work and Study Conditions of Intellectuals

From now on, the proportion in financial expenditures of education and scientific research expenditures should be gradually increased. All departments concerned should tap potentials and supply the necessary equipment, instruments, apparatuses, books, information and data and auxiliary staff members. With regard to key scientific and technical items, the departments responsible and leaders of the units should take up the matter personally and provide the necessary conditions. The provincial, prefectural and municipal levels should all actively create conditions to establish bases for training scientific and

technical items, the departments responsible and leaders of the units should take up the matter personally and provide the necessary conditions. The provincial, prefectural and municipal levels should all actively create conditions to establish bases for training scientific and technical cadres. Party schools at all levels should offer scientific and technical courses. As to the veteran experts who need assistants but have not yet gotten them, the various units should solve the problem as soon as possible. With regard to the use of cars and gasoline by senior intellectuals, the temporary provisions are: According to the needs of work, professors, associate professors at and above grade four, associate professors at and above grade six who exceed 60 years of age, and professional personnel of various categories with relevant titles should be supplied with cars or minibuses and each vehicle supplied with 100 kg of gasoline per month.

V. Earnestly Improve the Living Standard of Intellectuals, Particularly Middle-Aged Intellectuals

Middle-aged intellectuals are, at present, the backbone forces on the various fronts; they are shouldering the heavy task of inheriting the past and ushering in the future. Leaders at various levels should try by every means to improve their living conditions so that they can do better in playing their role. In addition to readjusting salaries and giving special consideration to the backbone forces of middle-aged intellectuals, the Provincial CPC Committee and government have decided to allocate the sum of 850,000 yuan in the third quarter of the year to provide a provisional allowance to lectures, assistant researchers, engineers, agronomists, physicians-in-charge, accountants, statisticians, economists, editors, journalists, professional writers and intellectuals at and above medium-level with relevant titles who, based on their salaries, have less than 30 yuan in living expenses per family member per month. A few of them who have a monthly average of over 30 yuan in living expenses but have special difficulties, should also be provided with the allowance. Allowances in Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai must be arranged by the local financial and administration organizations; the question of supplementary subsidy funds of enterprises should be solved by deducting the funds and [as published] profits of the enterprises themselves. The specific subsidy method will be worked out by the organization department of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial department of finance. Regarding the housing difficulties of middle-aged intellectuals, all the units concerned should make plans and actively solve the problem in the order of priority and urgency. In distributing houses to people having the same situations, priority should be given to the backbone forces of middle-aged intellectuals. As for intellectual couples at or above middle level who live apart, the departments of organization, personnel, labor and public security should actively seek methods to solve the problem for them so as to free their minds of apprehension. The hospitalization of senior intellectuals is to be solved by adding beds to the Provincial People's Hospital, the hospital attached to Zhongshan Medical College, the Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Conghua Spring Sanatorium for Cadres. This has been put in the plan for capital construction. The labor departments at various levels should give preferential treatment, in accordance with overall considerations, to the employment problem of the children of intellectuals.

The party committees and governments at all levels should show concern for the supply of nonstaple foodstuffs, water and electricity and the establishment of communications, cultural and other installations.

VI. Make Great Efforts To Do Our Work Well in Order To Stabilize the Rank of Intellectuals

The party committees at various levels should strengthen political and ideological work and conscientiously implement the party's policy on intellectuals and the policy on overseas Chinese affairs. The departments of organization, personnel, management of scientific and technical cadres and overseas Chinese affairs at various levels should adopt all kinds of methods to understand the weal and woe of overseas Chinese intellectuals and their relatives, listen attentively to their voices and immediately solve the problems that may occur at any time. As for higher and medium professional backbone forces who apply to go abroad, the leaders of the units concerned should personally persuade them to stay. We must give as much consideration as possible to their reasonable demands regarding work and life. We must warmly welcome and make appropriate arrangements for intellectuals who return home from abroad, especially those who have professional specialities.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TIANJIN ARTICLE URGES CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

SK231010 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Report on 23 August TIANJIN RIBAO Commentator's Article: "Bear in Mind the Great Cause and Harbor a Far-Reaching Outlook"]

[Text] The article states: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party central authorities have formulated a series of policies and adopted various measures in an effort to successfully conduct scientific and technological work and to resolutely implement the policy on intellectuals. In a few years Tianjin Municipality has done in particular 10 deeds in favor of the broad masses of intellectuals. This has been unprecedented since the PRC's founding and has fully demonstrated that party organizations at all levels have attached great importance to scientific and technological work and shown solicitude for intellectuals. Intellectuals themselves should sense the warmth of this and conscientiously bring their working enthusiasm into full play.

The TIANJIN RIBAO commentator's article states: Have we done well in the 10 deeds in favor of intellectuals? Are there still problems? The answer to these questions is naturally, "no." At present, most intellectuals, particularly young intellectuals, have many problems and difficulties in their work and livelihood. As to these problems and difficulties, needless to say all of us wish to deal with them as soon as possible. However, we must face reality. Our country has just extricated herself from the difficult position caused by the gang of four, still remains in a period of readjustment and reorganization and has a lot of work to do. In particular, there are more problems to be solved in scientific and technological work and in developing specialized technicians. Therefore, it is impossible to solve all problems within a short period.

As a matter of fact, the CPC Central Committee constantly pays attention to intellectuals in the country. Recently, leading personnel of the state and party organs repeatedly point out that problems arising among intellectuals, particularly among middle-aged intellectuals, should be handled as soon as possible. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to solve these problems step by step. Under these circumstances, our intellectuals should trust the party and state, bear in mind the great cause and harbor a far-reaching outlook to overcome their difficulties and to concentrate on the program of achieving the four modernizations.

In conclusion, the TIANJIN RIBAO commentator's article states: The words of bearing in mind the great cause and harboring a far-reaching outlook deserve to draw the earnest attention of leading comrades. According to facts exposed in some fields, some persons, up till now, have not had a good understanding of issues concerning implementation of the CPC Central Committee's policy on intellectuals. They think that the authorities have paid excess attention to intellectuals so that they have not carried out instructions to the letter or have been dilatory in carrying them out. Such an attitude toward intellectuals is wrong. To deal with some of the difficulties in the lives of intellectuals is by no means to make exceptional allowances or to go too far. To carry out the task is totally in conformity with the actual situation and with the needs of work. It is not to be denied that mental labor has its own particular nature. In conducting scientific research, designing a new product and writing an article, scientific and technological personnel's meditation should not be restricted by place and time and has a continuity and protracted nature. A large number of personnel continue their work at home or after official hours. This is arduous and complicated labor. Therefore, in addition to requiring some reference books and materials and scientific instruments, they require an environment and condition suitable to them, such as a spacious house which also meets the special need of their work. Otherwise, the fact that intellectuals, who are not numerous at present, are tied down by household chores and spend their precious time in living trivialities will result in great waste. Proceeding from the fundamental interest of the country and the people, can't we give appropriate preferential treatment? Only by bearing in mind the great cause and harboring a far-reaching outlook will our undertakings flourish.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ACHIEVEMENTS IN POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK300636 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th National Congress, our province has attached great importance to implementing the policy on intellectuals and has achieved encouraging results. In order to resolve the problem of implementing the policy on intellectuals, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee has held many meetings and discussions since the 3d plenary session. A 9-point suggestion and a 10-point list of measures on strengthening the scientific and technical work have been raised on the basis of investigation and research.

Through the efforts made by the party organizations at various levels, 6,089 intellectuals have joined the CPC in our province over the past few years. Among them, 1,284 are senior and middle-level intellectuals, and 6,141 have been promoted to higher positions.

As a result of incessantly eliminating the influence of leftist ideology, the vast majority of the leaders at various levels have adopted the practice of treating intellectuals equally without political discrimination, giving a free hand to intellectuals in their work and taking care of their daily life. The broad masses of intellectuals have peace of mind and work hard for the four modernizations with the passion of revitalizing China. Since 1978, achievements have been made in scientific research on 427 items in the whole province. Most of these achievements are being popularized and utilized. At present, party committees at various levels in our province are seriously studying the problems which still exist in implementing the policy on intellectuals and are attempting to resolve them gradually.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI MEETING REVIEWS WORK ON INTELLECTUALS

HK020617 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Summary] From 21 to 24 August, Hebei Province held a meeting to review the implementation of policies concerning intellectuals, to exchange experiences and strive for new breakthroughs. Zhang Shuguang, executive secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the committee and organization department director, listened to the reports delivered.

The meeting held: "Hebei has scored great success in work concerning intellectuals since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. However, it must be pointed out that the development of this work is very uneven. Many intellectuals still have many problems in political treatment and work and daily life conditions. The main problem is that erroneous leftist influence still exists. Certain comrades, especially some leading comrades, lack sufficient understanding of the status and role of intellectuals in the new period. They also lack profound comprehension of party policy on intellectuals. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that, at a time when the province faces a heavy task in implementing the policies on intellectuals, certain comrades erroneously hold that implementation of these policies has gone too far and that the intellectuals have been raised too high. Certain units and departments lack sufficient understanding of the important strategic policy decision on doing a good job in work concerning intellectuals. In reviewing the work concerning intellectuals, they have not made efforts to get to know the situation or to seriously study and solve the problems. Even now, certain units have not checked on the work concerning intellectuals."

In view of these problems, the meeting stressed that the following tasks must be done well: 1) Vigorously publicize the status and role of intellectuals in building the four modernizations, and also the party's policy on intellectuals; 2) Get a good grasp on implementing the policies on intellectuals, and pay particular attention to solving the problems of middle-aged intellectuals; 3) Party committees must strengthen leadership over work concerning intellectuals and set up administrative organs or assign responsible persons to take charge of it; 4) Strengthen ideological and political work for the intellectuals. "We certainly cannot hold that, as they form a party of the working class, it is unnecessary to carry out political and ideological work for them, nor should we hold that the moment political and ideological work is mentioned, the intellectuals become targets for remolding. We should enable the intellectuals to understand that only by continually enhancing their ideological awareness can they fulfill the historic tasks assigned them by the era."

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' ON NEED FOR MORE FRIENDS OF YOUTH

OW260643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0803 GMT 25 Aug 82

[XINHUA commentator's article: "More 'Friends of Young People's Are Needed'"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Enthusiastic in carrying out ideological education among young people, Li Yanjie has been praised by young people as their "good teacher and helpful friend" because he has enlightened young people's minds with his vast knowledge and flaming passion. This shows that young people who are growing up welcome invaluable help and guidance. Indeed, we need more such "Friends of the Young People."

While receiving leading cadres of the CYL Central Committee last October, a leading comrade of the party Central Committee said: "There are now 220 million young people and 160 million children in our country. Together, they number 360 million or one-third of our population. Our youth work is indeed heavy." To successfully carry out this work, we need more friends of the young people.

Young people of this generation have experienced 10 years of domestic chaos and are now growing up under the condition that our country is open to the outside. The big problem facing us is how to cultivate them into a new generation of young people with firm and correct political orientation, with a will to wholeheartedly serve the people and with communist moral qualities who are willing to work hard for the socialist modernization and the realization of the sublime ideal of communism, who are able to resist the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and who can withstand the onslaught of all sorts of erroneous ideas and stand the test of all kinds of hardships and difficulties. To solve this problem, we need a large number of ideological educators who can command the young people's admiration and trust. They should be good at making friends with young people and be able to help them solve problems in their thinking, work, study and daily life so as to prompt them to seek the truth, the good and the beautiful, to exert themselves in the correct direction and to take part in the motherland's grand modernization project under the party's leadership. This is the need of the era. This is the need of the young people.

There are comrades in all areas and departments and on all fronts who are enthusiastic about doing youth work and are good at uniting and educating

young people. Among them are well-experienced old men, very energetic middle-aged men as well as high-spirited young men. There are many people doing ideological education work. The problem now is how to give full play to the enthusiasm of these comrades, how to organize them to sum up and exchange their experience and how to gradually expand their ability so as to form a large and capable contingent. In this respect, the CYL, a mass organization of advanced young people, can play a still greater role.

How can people with lofty ideals on ideological education among young people become friends of the young people? The experiences of Li Yanjie and many other comrades who have been doing such work tell us that the foremost problem is not an issue of methods but one of correct attitudes and viewpoints. These are:

Ardent love for the party and the socialist motherland;

Firm belief in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought;

Boundless confidence in our motherland's bright and splendid future; and

Correct understanding and full trust of contemporary young people.

Correct attitudes and viewpoints produce scientific methods to enlighten young people. With correct attitudes and viewpoints as a guide and with full ardor and sincerity to do ideological work among young people, we will certainly achieve results and become the young people's welcome friends who will give forthright admonition.

Young people are the future of the country and the hope of the nation. By molding young people, we mold the future of the motherland. We hope that more comrades will become friends of the young people and help them grow healthily.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LI CHANG LETTER ON EDUCATION IN DISCIPLINE

OW260738 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Excerpts] 25 Aug (XINHUA)--The 16th issue of BAN YUE TAN Journal published today carries a letter written by Li Chang, advisor to the Academy of Sciences of China, to the leading comrades at the central level, entitled: "Carry Out Education Among All the People to Observe Discipline." It also appends an editor's note.

The editor's note says: Comrade Li Chang wrote a letter to the leading comrades at the central level on 18 June, suggesting the carrying out of education among the broad masses throughout the country, particularly the young people, in observing discipline. Indeed, it involves an issue of general nature. In the past, our magic wand to defeat strong enemies and overcome difficulties was revolutionary discipline. Today, revolutionary discipline remains our important weapon in achieving unity among the people and developing the 4-modernization program. Ranks without discipline have no fighting power.

In his letter to the leading comrades at the central level, Comrade Li Chang said: The news about the major accident concerning the overturn of the passenger train No. 193 carried by the newspaper on 16 June has really shocked the people. Simply because the railway maintenance workers left their jobs without authorization to eat some popsicles, a passenger train that passed by the section of the railway under maintenance overturned, causing 3 deaths and 147 injured passengers, and disrupting railway traffic. This has brought about tremendous economic and political losses. This is an accident of a serious nature. We must strictly deal with this accident and pin down the responsibility.

A note of the State Council in this connection pointed out: Due to the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" during the chaotic decade and the large increases in the number of new workers during the past few years, and owing to poor training and management work and incompetent leadership, the fine traditions and workstyle of the past in strictly observing rules and discipline have not been restored or brought into full play. Some unhealthy trends have even grown instead of being corrected. These trends exist not only in the Xinglongtiao railway maintenance section or in the whole railway department, but also in many undertakings, enterprises, factories and mines throughout the country. Therefore, we must turn bad fortune into good fortune

and losses into gains. The railway department and the Xinglongdian railway maintenance section as well as all the enterprises, undertakings, departments, factories and mines in the country should learn a lesson from this unfortunate accident and intensify education among all the workers and staff to reaffirm rules and regulations, strictly enforce labor discipline and guard against accidents to insure maximum safety.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

URUMQI MAYOR ON TRAINING MINORITY CADRES

OW280412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Urumqi, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--City Mayor Obul Heyra Ismail today praised the Communist Party for its enlightened leadership and its forward-thinking policies in appointment of nearly 4,000 minority cadres in the city.

The city, capital of Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, has officials of Uygur, Kazak, Uzbek, Mongolian, Xibo and Tartar nationalities, four times more than 1965. A full 40 percent of city government leaders are minority people, the mayor, himself a Uygur, said.

Fifty-six-year-old Heyra, has worked for 30 years in county and prefectural government. He was elected mayor in August 1981 at the city's Eighth Peoples Congress.

The nation's new draft constitution says chairmen of autonomous regions, heads of autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties shall belong to the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in those areas, and the state will help these autonomous areas train cadres, specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in the given areas.

These stipulations, he said, show the concern of the party and government for all national minority cadres, guaranteeing the rights and interests of minority people.

He said his own progress and achievements were due to the help of the party and the government as well as Han cadres. He thanked the party and the government for allowing him twice to study in the party school of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Beijing.

He said 300 cadres of various nationalities in Urumqi have been sent to the party school, the Youth League School, the Central Institute for Nationalities and other training courses.

Heyra said he was confident of the city's future as modern and prosperous, citing its 600 industrial and mining enterprises, 400 public health institutions, six institutes of higher learning, 167 middle schools and secondary technical schools and 216 primary schools with a total of 270,000 students.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

REGULATIONS ON WORK FOR INTELLECTUALS APPROVED

HK271147 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] According to HAINAN RIBAO, certain regulations on the political treatment of and on work, pay and living conditions for intellectuals, which were formulated through discussions at the conference on intellectuals' work as held by the Hainan Regional CPC Committee, have been approved by the Regional CPC Committee and the Regional Administrative Commissioner's office. All areas have been informed of the regulations and have been urged to conscientiously implement them. The regulations comprise the following 11 points:

1. Strengthen and improve the party's leadership over the work concerning intellectuals. Party committees and governments at all levels must fully understand the important position of intellectuals and the important roles played by intellectuals, regard the work concerning intellectuals as an important task of the four modernizations, and place the work on the agenda. We must further eliminate the leftist influence on the work concerning intellectuals, correct the prejudice of looking down on intellectuals, and show more concern for our intellectuals in how they are treated politically and in their work, study and living conditions.
2. Be concerned with our intellectuals' political progress and growth. We must further implement the party's policies on intellectuals. In particular, we must pay close attention to solving a few people's problems left over by history which have not yet been successfully solved. Party committees at all levels and departments concerned must organize intellectuals to make great efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, guiding principles and policies so as to enable them to conscientiously uphold the four basic principles, to carry forward the patriotic spirit, to strengthen their sense of proper national pride and to be both Red and expert. We must do well in actively recruiting new party members among intellectuals. We must admit into the party in a timely manner those intellectuals who already possess qualifications for party membership.
3. Have full confidence in intellectuals and be bold in promoting those cadres who are intellectuals. We must actively select and promote those comrades who resolutely implement the party's line, uphold the road of socialism and have professional knowledge and talents for organization and leadership, send such comrades into leading groups at all levels to participate in leadership work, and enable such comrades to be truly entrusted with the responsibilities,

authorities and duties that should go with their posts. We must strive to fulfill the following tasks before the end of 1985: Cadres who are intellectuals should account for more than one-third of the total number of standing committee members of party committees at and above county and municipal levels; cadres who are intellectuals should account for more than half of the total number of cadres in governments at and above county and municipal levels, in economic departments directly under governments at and above the regional and prefectural levels and in all large factories, mines and enterprises; and a relatively large proportion of cadres in scientific research, cultural, educational, public health and sports units should be intellectuals.

4. Make rational use of talented people and give full play to the specialized roles of scientific and technical cadres. Leading organizations and departments at all levels must continue to do well in assisting those professional technical personnel who are engaged in occupations not related to their training or having nothing to do with their specialities in rejoining their former units or in finding jobs suited to their special training. Organizational and personnel departments at a higher level have the power to directly transfer such professional technical personnel, and units and departments concerned must not make things difficult for the organizational and personnel departments. This will prevent talented people from lying idle and will also prevent the waste of talented people. With regard to graduates of universities and polytechnic schools, we must do well in assigning them jobs that are suited to their special training. Units which are ordered to accept such graduates must not bargain. All specialized technical departments and all large factories, mines and enterprises must establish and perfect various types of scientific research societies and specialized research units within this year. They must actively carry out academic exchanges and scientific research activities.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK270225 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Regional CPC Committee held a regional political and legal work conference in Changji 19-25 August. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Tomur Dawamat spoke at the meeting. Hou Liang, member of the Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the Regional Public Security Department, spoke, conveying the spirit of the national-political and legal work conference.

The meeting pointed out: Continuing to deal blows to criminals and to tidy up social order is the central task of the political and legal departments, which they must do thoroughly and well. In tidying up social order, it is necessary to tackle problems in a comprehensive way. We must adopt various means to conduct education in observing law and discipline for the masses of all nationalities. We must regard stepping up education for youths and juveniles as the focal point in tackling problems in a comprehensive way. We must strengthen basic work regarding the grassroots security committees, mediation organizations and police stations.

The meeting stressed: We must carry through to the end the struggle against serious economic crime. The political and legal departments at all levels and the cadres and policemen must continue to enhance their understanding of the importance of this struggle and concentrate forces to tackle major and important cases.

The meeting demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over political and legal work and put public order work on their agenda. They must regard this as an important political task and strive for a further turn for the better in social order.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHAANXI RIBAO' CALLS FOR IDEOLOGICAL CHANGE

HK251241 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 3

["Ideological commentary" by Song Zhengmin [1345 2973 3046]: "Ideology Must Change During the Turning-Point Period"]

[Text] The period since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has seen another turning point in the history of our party. The fundamental guarantee for achieving this turn in history is that our party has reaffirmed the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. By taking a series of measures aimed at bringing order out of chaos, the party has rectified the "leftist" errors in the party's guiding ideology and restored the party's ideological, political and organizational line to the correct track of Marxism. In various aspects and spheres of revolution and construction, the party has formulated correct policies that conform to reality and the interests of the people.

It should be noted, however, that accomplishment of the historic task of bringing order out of chaos in the party's guiding ideology does not mean that all party members and cadres have accomplished the transformation of ideology. In fact, in practical work and in the words and deeds of quite a few party members and cadres, we can still note "leftist" manifestations in different conditions and degrees. The correct line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are still being constantly obstructed by the "left." Particularly when new developments and new issues emerge in the course of the four modernizations drive, some "leftist" sentiments, ideas and viewpoints often very conspicuously manifest themselves in acute forms. Facts show that it is very difficult to completely eliminate in a short time the "leftist" ideological load accumulated over a long time. Some people do not necessarily like the "leftist" element; however, due to various reasons, they often unconsciously manifest a "leftist" tendency in practical work and in dealing with and viewing concrete problems. It is necessary for us to soberly understand that we must constantly and conscientiously eliminate the pernicious influence and effect of the "leftist" ideas in our ideology and work.

While continuously eliminating the "leftist" influence, it is also imperative to pay particular attention to the rise and spread of the rightist tendency. Some of our comrades do not like the rightist tendency but they set elimination

of the "leftist" influence against prevention of the rightist tendency. This is quite erroneous and harmful. The decade of upheaval has seriously poisoned people's ideology and the entire social mood. On the one hand, the "leftist" ideas and methods of doing things have developed to an extremely serious level; on the other hand, declining and decadent elements such as anarchism, out-and-out egoism and feudalism have malignantly swelled and spread unchecked. Since the third plenary session, we have paid particular attention to rectifying the problems related to the party's guiding ideology and exposed and repudiated anarchism, out-and-out egoism and feudalism. However, with the increase in international contacts and the implementation of the open-door policy, the influence of capitalism has also greatly increased in the country. In the ideological and economic fields, bourgeois liberalism and serious criminal activities have emerged. In a certain scope, the class struggle has also been provided with some new features. Under such circumstances, an extremely small number of people fail to see the bright prospects of the socialist motherland. They forfeit the communist ideal and take a skeptical and vacillating attitude toward the four fundamental principles. On the other hand, they highly treasure some decadent ideas and obsolete theories of the bourgeoisie discarded by Marxists and history long ago. Some people have completely degenerated under capitalist corrosion and temptation. They are ungrateful, put profit-making first, secure other people's belongings by force or trickery and appropriate collective and state property. They even work hand in glove with some hostile elements and lawless persons and frenziedly undermine the socialist modernization program by engaging in grafting, swindling, profiteering and smuggling activities. The masses are talking about these serious problems and express their strong dissatisfaction with them. However, some party members and cadres, including some leading cadres, turn a blind eye to, and are insensitive toward, these problems. They are weak and feeble and take an accommodating or tolerant attitude toward them. They do not dare to boldly and resolutely oppose and struggle against them. If we fail to conscientiously overcome this rightist sentiment and allow it to develop, it will bring about a dreadful situation. During the great turning-point periods, Comrade Mao Zedong made a point of stressing the importance of intensive study to ideological transformation. Therefore, only by constantly arming ourselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and by being good at summing up historical experiences will it be possible for us to constantly reduce and overcome ideological one-sidedness and blindness and the tendency of thinking in terms of absolutes and usher in the 12th CPC National Congress by opening up a new situation.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEILONGJIANG VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STRUCTURAL REFORM

SK301018 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The Provincial CPC Committee and government recently approved and transmitted the summary of a provincial meeting on urban and rural vocational school work and set forth stipulations on further consolidating and developing the vocational schools of our province.

The summary notes: In carrying out secondary education structural reform, we should put into effect the principle of developing both general education and vocational education, both the whole-day school and the work-study school, the farming-study school and the spare-time school and both the state-run school and the schools run by establishments, industrial and mining enterprises and people's communes. Urban vocational schools should offer selected courses on vocational technology. They should open selected courses on labor technology for students at junior middle school level. The development of urban and rural vocational schools should suit the local economy and social development to cultivate qualified laborers to meet social demands.

The summary stresses: The reform of secondary educational structure should integrate with that of the labor employment system. Concerning vocational school graduates, we should carry out the principle of employing the best instead of assigning jobs to all of them. Regarding the ways to seek employment, we should implement the principle of having labor departments recommend jobs, allowing people to organize themselves to run collective economic units and allowing people to find jobs by themselves. Labor departments should give priority to graduates of secondary vocational schools while making job arrangements. Agricultural middle school graduates who pass graduation examinations and examinations on specialized courses given by professional departments will be conferred the title of probationary agrotechnician. Those who engage in technical work will have proper allowances. Production brigades, production teams and commune- and brigade-run enterprises should employ the best among the graduates of agricultural middle schools.

The Provincial CPC Committee and government made explicit stipulations on the construction of the teachers' contingent and education expenses of the vocational middle schools and agricultural middle schools and other specific policies, while approving and transmitting the summary of the provincial meeting on urban and rural vocational school work.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MIDDLE SCHOOLS ASKED TO TREAT BOYS, GIRLS EQUALLY

HK190939 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Letter to the Editor from Zhang Yang [1728 2254] of Tianjin: "Major Middle Schools Should Not Give Preference to Boys Over Girls in Enrolling Students"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

A few years ago, in enrolling students, major middle schools in Tianjin generally observed a written or unwritten rule that girl students to be admitted should score a few marks higher than boy students. This method has been adopted again this year and seems to have become a customary "law." For example, in Heping District, it is stipulated in explicit terms that, this year, the minimum marks for boys to be promoted from primary schools to junior middle schools is 201 and that for girls is 203.

Allegedly, there are two reasons for doing this: First, girl students usually score higher marks than boys. If boys and girls are treated equally, there will not be a proper ratio between the numbers of boys and girls in major middle schools. Second, due to physiological causes, girls will not do so well in senior middle schools and will lag behind boys. If the major middle schools admit too many girls, the proportion of their graduates entering colleges and universities will be adversely affected. These two reasons mean the same thing, that is, the fear of a drop in the percentage of graduates entering colleges and universities.

In my opinion, this way of considering the problem is quite extreme. First, girls are absolutely not inferior to boys in intellectual quality. Second, even if girls are inferior to boys, the active way is to educate the girls well in light of their characteristics, and the passive method of limiting their enrollment in major middle schools should not be adopted.

This method will produce poor social results. First, it will produce the harmful effect of giving preference to boys over girls and impede family planning. Second, it will hurt the feelings of girls and easily give them an inferiority complex.

In my opinion, this method of giving preference to boys over girls as adopted by major middle schools in enrolling students is not proper and should be abolished.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PARTY EDUCATION REVIEWED AT TAIYUAN STEEL FIRM

HK020302 Tiayuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company Party Committee Steps Up Education in Party Spirit for Party Members"]

[Text] The party committee of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company, when carrying out the education in party spirit, party style and party discipline and ideological and political education for party members, has achieved good results in party building and has strengthened the fighting capacity of party organizations, hence intensifying the party spirit, rectifying the party style and enforcing party discipline. Wang Jingsheng, the secretary of the party committee, said: "If a party secretary does not handle party building, he will be neglecting his duty."

Last February, the party committee of this company held two meetings to discuss the implementation of the spirit of the party education forum held in Yanbei Prefecture by the provincial authorities. Considering the actual conditions in their company, members of the committee deeply felt that doing a good job in party building and strengthening education for party members was a matter of primary importance. A few years ago, some party members were involved in the disturbances created by a few people. This caused confusion among the workers for a time and impaired production. At that time, the party committee of this company, under the direct leadership of and backed by the provincial and municipal party committees, justly and forcefully unfolded the discussion on the criteria of truth, propagated the four basic principles, educated the cadres and party members and asked them to lead the worker masses to implement the line, principles and policies formulated after the 3rd plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Hence the disturbance was rapidly overcome and output, product quality and profits gradually picked up. In the last 4 years, they have jumped "four stages." Now, in order to keep the momentum, they know they must effectively implement economic responsibility systems and in the course of promoting production, do a good job in building a crack contingent of 50,000 workers. For this purpose, the building, especially the ideological building, of the party rank of over 10,000 members is of primary importance. Based on party members' actual thinking, the present task is to conduct education in party spirit, party style and party discipline. The education drive should be linked with the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field and the struggle against erosion by bourgeois

ideology. The fundamental purpose is to strengthen party spirit and to emphasize ideologically strengthening party leading groups.

In conducting education in party spirit and party discipline, the party committee of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company has emphatically handled the work in the following three aspects: First, giving party lectures. Since mid-February, the company party committee and its subordinate party committees have thoroughly conducted widespread investigation and study. They found that the problems of impure party spirit, incorrect party style and slackness in party discipline existed in different degrees among some party members. These problems were expressed mainly in the following aspects: Politically, they did not take the stand of the Central Committee; ideologically, they indulged in bourgeois liberalization and extreme individualism; organizationally, they formed small factions and persisted in bourgeois factionalism; in work style, they practiced bureaucracy and seriously divorced themselves from the masses; economically, they recklessly issued bonuses and subsidies, gave dinners or sent gifts, used public funds for private gain, and even practiced graft, embezzlement, speculation and bribery; in their work, they did not study technology and professional knowledge and shirked responsibility and neglected their duty. In view of these problems, the party committee organized people to write party lectures on six topics and issued them to grassroots party branches. The secretary and deputy secretaries of this company party committee personally gave party lectures to leading cadres with party membership at or above the level of deputy section leader. The No. 1 or No. 2 heads of all 49 subordinate committees and directly subordinate general branches also gave lectures on party spirit, party style and party discipline in connection with the actual conditions of their own units. They talked on one topic each month. People said that, with leaders personally giving lectures which could properly link theory with actual conditions and directly discussing the problems, they had received good education.

Second, holding regular meetings of party organizations, effectively resolving actual problems. After each party lecture, party committees and branches at all levels would always hold meetings to carry out criticism and self-criticism in connection with personal problems or problems in their units, then take steps to overcome these problems. In early June, Wang Jingsheng, secretary of the party committee, gave a special lecture on strengthening party spirit to all cadres with party membership at or above the level of deputy section head. After that, the company and subordinate units respectively held meetings to review, in the light of the demands of strengthening party spirit raised in the lecture, their attitude toward the situation after the 3rd plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, toward the campaign of cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field, and toward the implementation of economic responsibility systems, and then worked out measures for making improvements. The results of these meetings were reported in written form to the company. The company then sent people to inspect the implementation.

Third, grasping typical examples. In order to make party members receive the education in party spirit, party style and party discipline in a vivid and lively manner and enhance their ability in resisting erosion, the party committee of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company chose three typical examples.

The first was Guo Ruilin, a cadre with party membership in the technology section of the power mill and the party branch of supply section in the No. 1 Capital Construction Company. His deeds of resisting erosion became a good example for everyone. The second example was a party member in the processing factory who had corrected his mistakes. This example taught those party members who had made mistakes to recognize and correct their mistakes and strive to be a qualified party member. The third was a leading cadre with party membership in the transport department who had been eroded by bourgeois ideology and had committed serious economic crimes. This serves as a negative example and helped people draw lessons and see the grave in erosion by bourgeois ideology, so as to spur them to conscientiously transform their world outlook. The company party committee gave extensive publicity to these examples through the radio and press and through meetings. The whole company was greatly shocked by the examples. In early May, for 20 days, an inspection group led by Lang Jun, deputy secretary of the company party committee, inspected the education in party spirit, party style and party discipline in every grassroots party committee or general branch. They affirmed the achievements, pointed out the existing problems and encouraged leaders at all levels to carry this education for party members forward in a more thorough degree. The party committee of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company has made up its mind to devote great efforts to do a further good job in carrying out education in party spirit, party style and party discipline and carry the struggle against the erosion by bourgeois ideology through to the end.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

QINGHAI PARTY RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS--Party organizations at all levels have actively recruited party members among intellectuals. During the period from the third plenum to the end of 1981, 2,795 intellectuals were granted party membership. The proportion of intellectuals among the party membership increased to 7.9 percent in 1981 from 5.6 percent in 1978. [SK261256 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Aug 82 SK]

HUMAN EDUCATION FOR WORKERS--Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Hunan Province has developed education for workers to a relatively great extent. The province now has 29 universities for workers. Some 50 percent of the enterprises throughout the province have set up about 20,000 schools and courses for workers. Some 1.4 million young and juvenile workers have received cultural and technical education and account for 35 percent of the total number of workers throughout the province. In June this year, the province held an on-the-spot meeting in Yiyang Prefecture on education for workers. Since then, all prefectures and municipalities have been assigned with 11 additional special cadres to conduct education for workers and about 95 percent of the counties have set up worker education organs. Chenzhou, Shaoyang and Lianyuan prefectures, Xiangxi Tujia-Miao autonomous prefecture and Shoyang Municipality have appropriated 12,000 yuan as worker education funds. [HK230152 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82 HK]

SHAANXI IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION--Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in Shaanxi Province have universally strengthened ideological education for party members. According to the statistics of 10 prefectures and municipalities, some 994,700 party members--78 percent of the total number of party members throughout the province--were trained in rotation from the first half of last year to the first half of this year. The training emphasized education in far-reaching communist ideals; the line, principles and policies of the party; opposing the corruption by capitalist ideology; and party's basic knowledge. Since last year, units at and above the county level throughout the province have assessed some 18,600 party members as outstanding party members. [HK261348 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 21 Aug 82 HK]

TIANJIN GRADUATE STUDENTS--Tianjin Municipality has achieved good results in training graduate students since the third plenary session. So far the municipality has recruited 1,300 graduate students since 1978 when graduate school enrollment was restored. Of these students, 296 have graduated. For the first time since 1978, Tianjin gave master's degrees to 249 students and recruited 12 graduate students studying for doctor's degree this year. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Aug 82 SK]

SHAANXI POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS--Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Shaanxi Province has achieved outstanding results in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. According to statistics, by the end of June this year, verdicts on 99 percent of grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice involving intellectuals throughout the province had been reversed and corrected. Some 11,000 specialized technical cadres had been recruited into the party, 40,000 specialized technical cadres had been promoted to leadership posts, some 4,000 specialized technical cadres who were engaged in work in which they were not well versed had been readjusted and some 123,000 specialized technical cadres and their technical titles had been assessed and promoted. The province had approved that the dependents of some 3,700 specialized technical backbone elements at and above the middle grade be moved back to urban areas. The province had solved the problems of some 15,000 specialized technical cadres who lived apart from their spouses. The housing problems of some 32,000 specialized technical cadres had also been solved. [HK240439 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 23 Aug 82 HK]

XINJIANG INTELLECTUALS' PROMOTION--Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some 8,900 intellectuals in Xinjiang region have been promoted to leadership posts at all levels. Over recent years, a large number of professional and technical cadres in Hotan Prefecture have been promoted to leadership posts at the county level. Last year, the region promoted a large number of senior and middle-grade intellectuals to the leadership groups at the university and college level. The majority of these comrades were graduates of universities and colleges in the 1950's and at the beginning of the 1960's. [HK310515 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Aug 82 HK]

XINJIANG SPORTS MEET CONCLUDES--The Third Xinjiang Regional Sports Meet concluded in the Nanmen Gymnasium in Urumqi this afternoon. At the closing ceremony, leading comrades of the party and the government in the region and Urumqi PLA units, including Zhang Shigong, Huang Luobin, Bai Chengming, (Fu Wen), Liu Zimo, Wei Youzhu, (He Linzhao) and Aizezuofu Hasifu, awarded cups and citations to the first six winning teams at the team competitions and bonuses to the Urumqi, Altay and Tacheng sports groups which had won the most gold medals. During the Third Regional Sports Meet, a symposium of advanced units and advanced workers in the mass physical culture was held. At the closing ceremony, prizes and citations were awarded to 66 advanced units, 41 advanced workers and 24 veteran physical culture workers with some 30 years' experiences throughout the region. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Aug 82 HK]

VETERAN CADRES, 'THREE TYPES OF UNDESIRABLES'

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] In commemoration of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP on 1 July, Beijing held an evening reception, attended by more than 10,000 veteran cadres, including retirees and those approaching retirement.

Retirement means "leaving the post to rest," same as the term habitually used in Hong Kong. The establishment of the "retirement system" was to solve the issues of the "aging of the leadership teams" and "the cadres' lack of professional knowledge." These issues are fairly serious in the party and government structures of the various levels. The achievements of the vigorous structural simplification carried out by the State Council in the first half of the year were fairly impressive, but it seems that there has not been any large-scale simplification of the party structure. The general inference is that major readjustments of the party structure of the various levels may possibly take place after the "12th National Congress of the CCP" in the coming winter.

One of the readjustments probably will be the "advisory commission," to be created in the Central Committee of the CCP for the aged and senior cadres. From what Vice Premier Wan Li of the State Council said to foreign visitors, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping will also join the future advisory commission. According to common sense, the veteran cadres withdrawing to the advisory position will probably, according to individual conditions, continue to make contributions to different degrees. Some may completely "ignore everything;" others may be "called upon in spite of their indifference." It is believed that the "withdrawal to the second line" as "advisers" will be widely used in the party and government structures of the various levels, in order to pacify the old cadres and enable them to enjoy retirement with pleasure.

The most troublesome as well as the most crucial problem in the reorganization of the CCP at the present stage is not in the stratum of the old cadres, but in the intermediate and basic levels. The CCP has close to

40 million members, severally belonging to more than 2 million basic level party organizations. The Central Committee of the CCP has long issued the order to purge the "three types of undesirables," viz., those who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and "rose by rebellion;" those seriously influenced by the factional thinking of the Cultural Revolution; those committing beating, smashing and looting and those resisting the resolutions of the Third Plenary Session. Purging the undesirables is the policy of the CCP leaders, the desire of the majority of its members and the general hope of the common people. However, how to verify the three types of people is obviously not an easy matter. The work has been launched for a year, but there does not seem to have been any important progress. On the eve of "1 July," the CCP Central Committee held a "Forum on the Work to Reorganize the Party's Basic Level Organizations," reiterating the determination, clarifying the instructions and stressing the necessity to distinguish between "those who made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution" and the "three types of people." In other words, the focus is on eradicating the key ultra-leftists, but the followers of the ultra-leftwing faction will not be investigated, in view of their large number which makes investigation impossible.

Among the 40 million membership, approximately 40 percent joined the party during the Cultural Revolution. These 10 plus million are the current group of those "in their prime and middle-aged," the age when they advance from backbone elements to the leadership stratum. Among this age group, those coming under the "three types" obviously constitute a considerable portion. When their turn comes to take over the leadership power of the various levels a few years hence, what kind of changes will occur in the CCP? Therefore, actively eradicating the remnant ultra-leftwing poison at present has a crucial significance to the state, the people and the party itself. While the improper arrangement for the withdrawal or retirement of the aging cadres will greatly affect the work efficiency, it will merely be a question of being "slow," but the improper eradication of the "leftwing poison" involves the issue of the restoration of the ultra-leftwing Cultural Revolution line.

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CSO: 4005/1021

ROTATIONAL TRAINING TO IMPROVE CADRE QUALITY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 11

[Article by Meng Ju [1322 1172]: "Beijing Decides on Full-Scale Cadre Rotational Training"]

[Text] Aging Party Central Committee Politburo member Wang Zhen [3769 7201], currently in charge of the Central Party School, gives fairly serious attention to the rotational training of cadres. He published an article in JENMIN RIBAO on 1 July entitled "Strengthen Cadre Rotational Education; Improve the Quality of Cadre Ranks."

Training Cadres to Acquire the Four Qualifications

Wang Zhen's article states:

"To raise the ideological level and professional competency of the middle-aged and young cadres in order to adjust to the need of the modernization construction, the Party Central Committee has asked us to immediately start on education, train the cadres, and make the work regular, systematic and standardized, so that the cadres will relatively rapidly and successfully master the theoretical weapon of Marxism-Leninism and the knowledge of modern science and technology. After doing so for a few years, we will see obvious results in fulfilling the hopes of the party and the people to make the cadre ranks revolutionary, youthful, knowledgeable and professional."

The "four qualifications" mentioned by Wang Zhen can only be achieved by such means as rotational training. He revealed that, in the 5 years hereafter, cadres working in central party and government organs must at least be improved to the senior middle school cultural and intermediate vocational levels.

Habitual Failure to Promote Intellectuals

In employing and promoting cadres, the CCP has always followed the principle of "politics in command." Family origin, parents' political

background and the degree of enthusiasm in "manifesting loyalty" to the CCP have become the main, or even only, criteria. As a result, the overwhelming majority of the cadres is only red but not expert. "Red" is merely skill in shouting slogans, bragging and catering to the wishes of the higher level.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution, those of low cultural and educational level and inferior ethical cultivation have flooded the CCP regime, lowering even further the quality of the cadres.

Currently, the assignment of the cadres by the CCP to party schools of all levels and short-term training classes has produced some impact on improving the standard of the cadres, but the result may not necessarily be impressive.

The CCP has all along failed to give serious attention to or trusted the intellectuals, and it hesitates to promote large numbers of cadres among them. It prefers to promote "worker-peasant cadres" without much knowledge or professional competence. Actually, it should start with recruiting intellectuals to make the cadre ranks professional and knowledgeable.

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